

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72. 2 p.m. 80.
Humidity 74. 62.

October 23, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 76.
Humidity 81. 57.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.07

2941 號伍初月九年寅甲

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

伍年禮 號十三二月拾英西曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR BELGIAN COAST.

BOAST OF PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK ENGLAND.

Allies Reported to Have Taken Bruges.

Indian Situation Satisfactory.

The following telegram from the Chief of the General Staff in India, to the General Officer Commanding, Hongkong, has been courteously handed to us for publication:—

Simla, Oct. 22, 4.30 p.m.

The situation in India remains entirely satisfactory.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Bruges Said to Have Been Seized by Allies.

Oct. 21, 5.45 a.m.

Several correspondents mention that British warships are participating in the Allies' fighting on the Belgian coast.

A Dunkirk paper reports that the Allies have seized Bruges. This, like the report of the recapture of Ostend, is unconfirmed; but it seems certain that the Germans are having the worst of matters.

"Preparations to Attack England."

The correspondent of a London paper, who spent five days with the Germans at Ghent, confirms the report that they have been pouring reinforcements to the coast, boasting that they are making preparations to attack England.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Good Work by British Naval Men at Nieuport.

Oct. 22, 12.30 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the monitors, Severn, Humber and Mersey have been recently engaged in the operations off the Belgian coast, firing upon the German right flank.

Owing to their light draught they contributed materially to the success of the operations, and have abundantly justified their acquisition at the outbreak of the war.

They landed detachments with machine guns to assist in the defence of Nieuport, where they performed meritorious service.

Enemy's Ships to be Removed from Suez Canal.

Oct. 22, 11.30 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Great Britain has notified the Powers that the Egyptian Government is taking steps to remove the enemy's ships from the Suez Canal.

These vessels, it is stated, have no right to use the Canal as a place of refuge, as this blocks the Canal and is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Violent Battle Raging on Allies' Left.

Oct. 22, 12.45 a.m.

The following is an official report issued in Paris at 11 p.m.:— A violent battle raged throughout the day on our left, from the North Sea to La Bassee, on the front from Nieuport to Dixmude, from Ypres to Menin and from Warneton to La Bassee, the Allies holding their own everywhere. There is nothing noteworthy reported from the Centre or Right Wing.

[La Bassee is a town of between 4,500 and 5,000 inhabitants, in the French department of Nord, about 14 1/2 miles W.S.W. of Lille.

Nieuport is a Belgian town of 4,000 inhabitants, in the province of West Flanders, about 23 miles S.S.W. of Bruges.

Dixmude is a Belgian town of 3,500 inhabitants, also situated in the province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges.

Ypres is a very old Belgian town, dating from the 9th and 10th centuries, situate 30 miles S.S.W. of Bruges and 8 miles from the French frontier; pop. 17,000.

Menin is a Belgian town of about 20,000 inhabitants, 7 miles S.W. of Courtrai, on the left bank of the River Lys, which separates it from France.

Warneton (bas) is a village of less than 200 inhabitants, in the French department of Nord, about 9 1/2 miles N.N.W. of Lille.

Warneton (sud) is another village of about the same size, in the same department, some 11 1/2 miles N.N.W. of Lille.]

Germans Precipitately Retreating in Poland.

Oct. 22, 12.45 a.m.

A Paris official report, issued at eleven last night, states that the Germans who advanced on Warsaw have been forced to make a precipitate retreat, abandoning positions which they had organised for defence.

The Russians are pursuing them and making numerous prisoners.

Belgian Army Further Distinguishes Itself.

Oct. 22, 1 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the enemy throughout yesterday made vigorous counter-attacks against the allied front; but were beaten back, suffering considerable loss. The Belgian army particularly distinguished itself by a spirited and brave defence of its position.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The Right of Capture at Sea.

Mr. Gibson Bowles writes to the *Daily Mail*.—We were ticked, in 1858, into a conditional renunciation of the right to capture our enemy's goods at sea, and thus, by cutting off his sea communications, to condemn his population to famine prices and to reduce him to extremity. The exercise of that right it was which detached from Napoleon his allies—especially his Russian ally—brought about the expedition to Moscow which ruined him, and left France paying twelve times as much for overseas produce as we were at the same time paying in these islands. The stress put thus by our power at sea upon the remotest confines of the Continent proved irresistible.

Should the present war last, and we still remain bound by the Declaration of Paris of 1858, the strength of our Navy would avail us nothing to put upon our enemy the great and determining stress of its power. If we would recover that power we must withdraw from the Declaration. It is not a treaty, nor a convention, nor surrounded by the sanctions belonging to either. It was avowedly signed by Lord Clarendon and Cowley without authority. It has never been ratified. It is no part of the Law of Nations. It is, as John Stuart Mill said in 1887, "not a permanent engagement between nations; it is but a joint declaration of present intention, binding on us, I admit, until we firmly withdraw from it, for a nation is bound by all things done in its name unless by a national act it disowns them."

And he truly described it as an abandonment of the right "of warring against the commerce of our enemies" for "a merely nominal equivalent."

The nominal equivalent was Article I. of the Declaration, which declares that "Privateering is and remains abolished."

Lord Clarendon made the express condition that if England should renounce "the principles which she had up to then invariably maintained," it could only be done "provided that privateering were equally abolished for ever." The conditional renunciation of these principles was made in Article II., which declares that "the neutral flag covers enemy merchandise except contraband of war."

The signatories moreover declared "the indivisibility of the four principles mentioned in the Declaration signed this day."

Germany has now violated the condition on which we agreed to the Declaration. For she has revived privateering. Privateers are "armed ships which are fitted out by private persons and sail under a commander to whom a belligerent Power has granted a commission to seize and take the ships and goods of the subjects of an enemy Power."

That exactly describes a large number of German ships which our Navy is now hunting down in many seas. These are not merely privateers, but having been commissioned, not as the Law of Nations requires in a German port but upon the high seas, they represent not only a revival of privateering but also an added outrage upon the Law of Nations. Thus the very condition upon which alone Lord Clarendon signed the Declaration has been broken; the indivisible four Articles have been divided; the Declaration is therefore destroyed, and with the violation of Article I., which prohibited privateering, goes Article II., which declared that the neutral flag covers the enemy's merchandise; and therewith the

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

"GUNBOAT" SMITH KNOCKED OUT.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]
London, Received Oct. 23.

A telegram from Boston states that Sam Langford "knocked-out" "Gunboat" Smith in three rounds.

whole Declaration, lock, stock, and barrel.

We, on our part, may therefore now freely declare ourselves no longer bound by the fragment of it that Germany has left.

Even were the Declaration—as it is not—a duly authorized treaty, we should still be justified in repudiating it. For Germany has forcibly broken the European Treaty of 1839 whereby she herself guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium; she has violated the Hague Convention No. 5 ratified by herself in 1907, whereby she undertook not "to move across territory of a neutral," Power troops or convoys whether of munitions or supplies; she has grossly violated the Hague Convention No. 8 by sowing across the sea roadway at those headlands which must be passed by neutrals as well as our own ships floating mines which, instead of being, as the Convention requires "so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them has ceased to control them," had not become harmless for days after that; and she has thus most treacherously sunk H.M.S. *Amphion* and assassinated many of her crew.

All this Germany has done, as avowed by the Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag on August 4, "contrary to the dictates of International Law." He avowed "the wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing," and excused it thus: "We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law." To which he added: "Anybody who is threatened . . . and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through." Are we then not to hack too? Are we to see all treaties and all international laws demolished by Germany and we, without lifting a hand, stoned with their ruins? Are we tamely to see our seas sown with mines?

Are we to sit still until our soil is invaded, our country devastated, our cities and our homesteads given to the torch, and our fellow-subjects either shot down or forced to do the enemy's work on our own roads, while we, forsooth, remain with our hands tied, without asserting our irresistible power on the seas? Are we to make war as though it were peace? Are we to risk our national existence for the sake of a paper declaration, and since destroyed by our enemy? "This is no time," says Lord Kitchener, as quoted in the *Times*, "for precedent, red tape, or routine." It is indeed no time for that. The time has gone by to trifle over an unauthorized and torn-up document. The time has come for us to dismiss parchments, papers, and tape together, and to resort to that power of capture which, if fully used, is irresistible.

Some, indeed, fear that were we to resume our right to capture enemy goods under the neutral flag, we might offend the neutral Powers. That certainly could not be true of the United States—now the chief of them. For the United States have never yet acceded to the Declaration of Paris; they have always maintained the right to capture enemy goods in neutral ships, and all

their Courts have invariably affirmed that right. They therefore would be the very last Power to question the exercise of the right, or to object to Great Britain resuming now that with which the United States have never parted.

Moreover, it is to be remembered that the exercise of the right inflicts no damage whatever upon the neutral ship in which the enemy cargo is captured. For so soon as the captured property is placed in safety, not only is the neutral ship which carried it released but, she is also paid in full the freight which she would have earned had she completed her voyage. The only injury done is done to the enemy, and that is an injury which a really neutral Power would never attempt to prevent. For the obligation of the neutral is to take no part in the war, and all must feel that to interpose its flag between the belligerents in order to protect the property of one belligerent from capture by another would be to take a very effective part therein.

Should the present war be prolonged—as seems only too likely—our success in it must at last depend upon our resumption of that right of capturing enemy goods wherever found, which puts the most irresistible and at the same time most merciful and bloodless stress upon our enemy. We must not allow ourselves to be deprived now of our power. By resuming our right of capture, and by that alone, can we fully exercise it and shorten the war.

TALES OF CARNAGE.

Stories of Men Wounded at the Passes.

Numbers of French wounded from the fighting line along the Vosges, have reached Vichy, where sumptuous hotels, which would in ordinary times be at the height of their season business, are now transformed into hospitals. Here was one poor fellow with four bullets in his thighs. "What luck," he remarked, "to have got all four. That means three comrades more to fight the Germans."

Next was a sturdy peasant. "At Cirey," he said, "a shell fell on my knapsack, sending me sprawling face downwards. I didn't stir, expecting every moment to be blown to atoms. After what seemed half an hour, seeing that neither myself nor the shell exploded, I hitched up my right shoulder, and the shell rolled gently off me. It was a pity it was so big, or I should have kept it as a trinket for my sweetheart."

Three men who had been fighting shoulder to shoulder typify admirably the resourcefulness of the French soldier. "It is probably our own fault that we are here," was his remark. "Our major fell at the first volley, and then two lieutenants. Finally we found ourselves, officerless, so without bothering what was going on at the front, rear, or flank, we fixed bayonets at 1,200 yards, and went at them, singing all the time. My neighbour said, 'Don't sing, you'll lose your breath,' and we dashed on. We were just fifty yards from the khaki when we were downed."

An artilleryman brought, to Vichy from the Col du Bonhomme, where fierce fighting occurred last week, told of the prowess of his messmate, whose wonderful marksmanship was the talk of the battery. One shell blew up Saint-Marie aux Mines railway station, the second fell plump into a German signalling train, and the third lopped off the team of an advancing battery. Finally the German gunners returned the compliment, and got him in the legs. Even then he would not leave the field. "Carry me to the gun," he implored, "and let me have one more shot." His comrades did so, and without so much as a groan he coolly took his last aim.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY-MEN.

CONDENSED.

At Boston, Sam Langford knocked out "Gunboat Smith" in three rounds.

A Dunkirk paper reports that the Allies have seized Bruges, but the story lacks confirmation.

The Belgian Army has again distinguished itself by a spirited and brave defence of its positions.

The Germans who advanced on Warsaw have been forced to a precipitate retreat.

The enemy has made vigorous counter-attacks against the allied front, but has been beaten back with considerable losses.

A violent battle has raged on the left from the North Sea to La Bassee, but the Allies everywhere held their own.

Several correspondents mention that British warships are participating with the Allies in the fighting along the Belgian coast.

The Belgian Army has made vigorous counter-attacks against the allied front, but has been beaten back with considerable losses.

The Germans have been rushing reinforcements to the Belgian coast and have been boasting preparations for an attack on England.

The monitors Severn, Humber and Mersey have contributed materially to the success of the operations along the Belgian coast.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The report of the *China Light and Power Co.* is given to-day.

General news and an article on New British Naval Brigades appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and local news on page 6.

The Hongkong subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund, up to yesterday, totalled over \$124,000.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Italian Convent Bazaar.

Thursday, October 29.

Sale of Leasehold Property—

G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—

3 p.m.

Friday, October 30.

Organ Recital, St. John's

Cathedral, in aid of the Prince of

Wales' Fund—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League

bazaar—Government House

Grounds.

H.K. Jockey Club meeting—

noon.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions.

Saturday, November 7.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

Gala night, Theatre Royal—

9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird"

Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Some of these wounded were eyewitnesses of a scene of horror. The Germans had dug deep trenches, among which the French gunners were doing terrible execution, but as fast as the Germans dropped, fresh men took their places. This ding-dong struggle went on until the bodies of the Germans were level with the surface of the trench. At that moment the German battery was ordered to advance. The heavy wheels sank in the trench, but the drivers furiously lashed their teams and finally forced the guns across the human bridge.

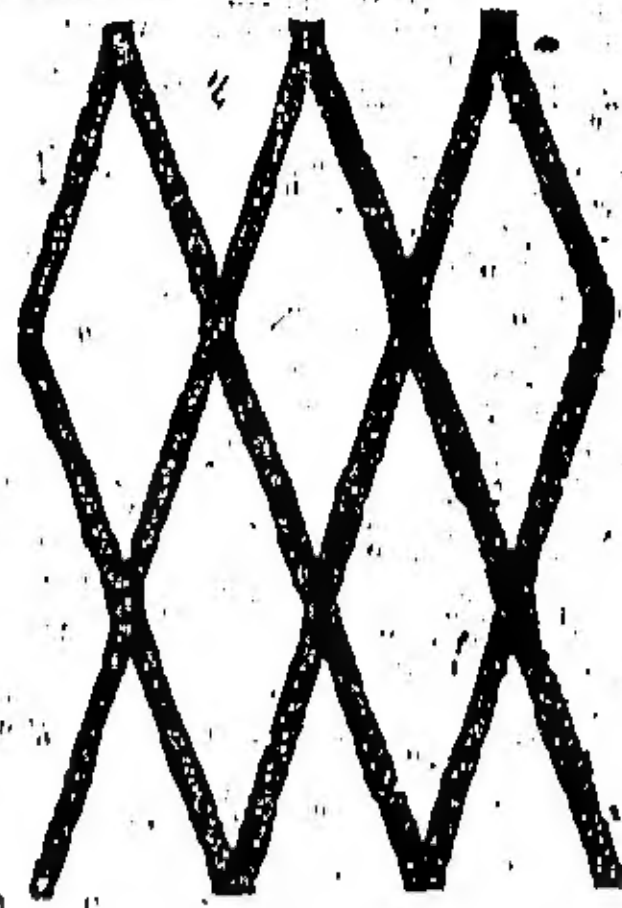
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
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radical cure of this erstwhile in-
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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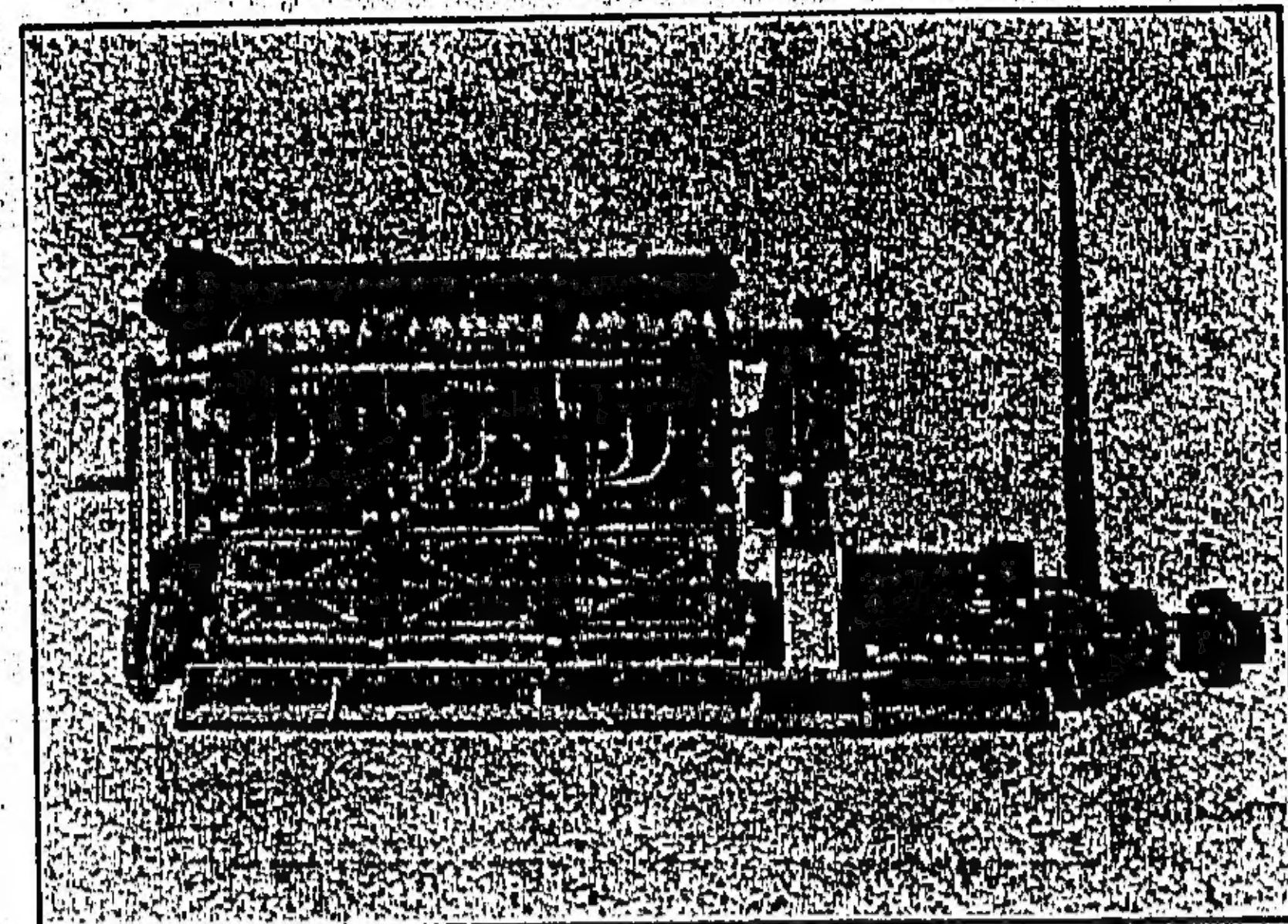
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Estimation.

Under the heading of Public
Works there appear numerous
items which could well afford to
wait for better times, notably the
extension of the road from Victoria
Gap to High West (now called
Lugard Road), the completion of
the 20 ft. road from Aberdeen to
Deep Water Bay, the street paving
scheme which has recently receiv-
ed the sanction of the Secretary
of State and the proposed large
programme of road construction
in the New Territories. The
amount proposed for Public
Works Extraordinary is much
larger than hitherto and yet it has
been "carefully revised." Ob-
viously the need for economy is
more urgent than the need for
some of the proposed works, and
however desirable the latter may
be, we can afford for a season,—
at least until conditions materially
mend—to do without them. A
business man handling the
estimates would, under the con-
ditions which prevail, pigeon-hole
some of the more elaborate
schemes for future reference. He
would certainly not embark upon
lavish expenditure on luxuries at
a time like the present.

Daily Press.

This Year's Budget.

In order to balance the budget
for the coming year it will be
necessary, His Excellency says, to
appropriate from surplus balances
a sum of \$1,078,130, which is a
larger sum than has hitherto been
taken for this purpose; but, as
His Excellency remarked, until
the large public works in pro-
gress and in contemplation have
been completed, it will be difficult
to avoid drawing annually on the
Colony's assets. There is a limit
to this procedure, of course, but
we hope it may not be reached
before the costly public works
above referred to are completed.
It is a sign of healthy progress
that the demand for these large
expenditures should be so insis-
tent, and it may be hoped that
the course of public events will
not render necessary the curtail-
ment of necessary expenditure to
the extent His Excellency fore-
shadowed as a possibility; but if
the War continues throughout
the whole or the greater part of
next year we imagine it will be
found that the revenue estimates
will need to be reduced to a much
greater extent than has been done
already.

China Mail.

How Aeroplanes May Destroy

Airships.

At present when there are all
sorts of rumours current as to
Germany's intention of making
extensive use of her aircraft in a
combined attack on the British
Fleet, it is particularly interest-
ing to have the views of an expert
on what aircraft may and may
not be expected to do in warfare.
We, therefore, turn once more to
Mr. F. W. Lancaster, who, as
previously stated in this column
is contributing an interestin-
series of articles on the subject
in our excellent contemporary
"Engineering." In the current
issue of that publication (Sept. 11) Mr. Lancaster, who,
by the way, is a member of the
Government Advisory Committee
for Aircraft, applies himself to
the subject quoted at the head of
this article. It is an open
question, he says, as to whether
airmen will always be found
ready to step forward at the
critical moment to go to certain
death, and that being so general
feasibility of ramming tactics
must for the time being remain
in doubt.

The Rand Gold Mines.

A Manchester Guardian and
Daily Telegraph cablegram from
Johannesburg says:—Colonel
Schumacher, chairman of the
Rand Mines, authoritatively states
that the gold production of the
Witwatersrand will continue
normal, without interruption.
There is no reason to anticipate a
shortage of the necessary stores,
and the prospects of a full supply
of native labour are good.

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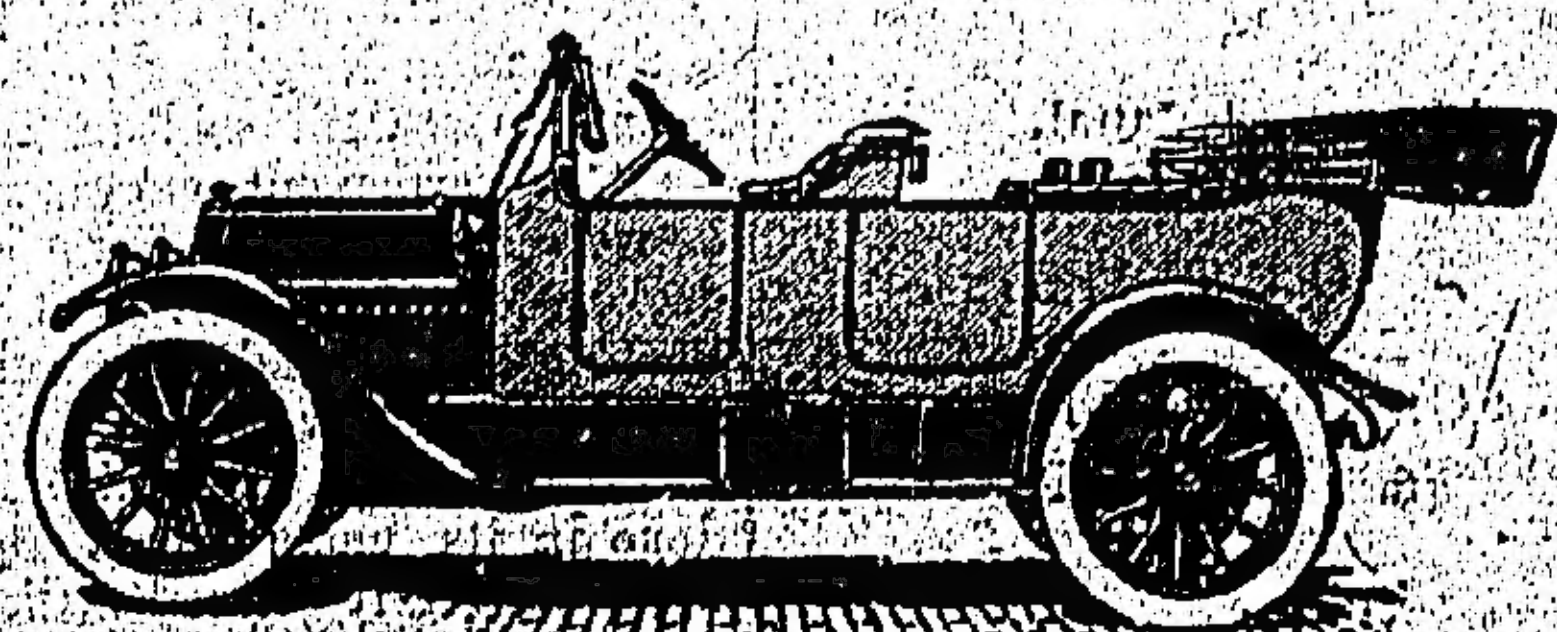
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TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

His Worship Reserves His Decision.

Ernest Magnus Alberg was, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, charged on remand that he did, on October 5, unlawfully and maliciously wound and cause grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Barry.

There was also a further charge of having in his possession a revolver and ten rounds of revolver ammunition, without the licence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence. Leung Hing, No. 1 room boy at the King Edward Hotel Annex, identified the defendant as residing in the annexe. On October 5 he saw the defendant at about 2 p.m. in his room with two sailors. Later on he saw a number of people in the passage outside the defendant's room, one man being dressed as a sailor. One sailor was lying on the floor in the passage. Witness went downstairs and reported to the European in charge of the bar. He heard no shot fired.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, acting Assistant Supt. of Police, said he went to the King Edward Hotel on October 5, and subsequently saw the defendant at the Central Police Station. A revolver was handed to him that afternoon in the charge room. The revolver was loaded in three chambers. He cautioned the defendant and took a statement from him.

Mr. Lewis objected to the production of the statement; the charge was preferred at a time when the man was obviously very drunk.

Mr. King said it was taken in the usual way and after the man had been cautioned.

Mr. Lewis said he objected to the evidence. His client did not even remember seeing Mr. Sayer. He was not sober even on the morning of October 6.

Witness, continuing, said the defendant was not sober when he made the statement, but was able to understand the caution.

Mr. Lewis:—This man when you saw him was very, very heavily under the influence of drink?—I should say not.

Then your evidence differs from that of everybody else. Possibly.

He was sitting in a chair with his head rolling from side to side?—No.

He was able to take notice?—Yes.

For all you knew the man might have been fatally wounded?—Yes.

And you think it proper to take a statement from a man in his condition?—I have given evidence as to his condition.

A room boy, Leung Kau, employed at the King Edward Hotel Annex, said he had to look after the defendant's room. About 1.30 p.m. on October 5, the defendant brought in two sailors. The defendant asked witness to open two bottles, one of brandy and the other of whisky. He did so and left the room. All three men were then sitting down and fully clothed. Half an hour afterwards he saw one of the sailors lying in the passage. The man was unconscious but whether it was due to drink he could not tell. Witness reported it to the No. 1, and asked him to report it to the manager. He came up with the man in charge of the public bar. During the interval between the departure of the No. 1 boy, and the arrival of the manager, the defendant and the sailor ran out of the room, the former running downstairs, and the sailor coming out with a revolver in his hand. The latter helped the man lying in the passage to stand up. Before the men came out he heard two reports from a firearm.

L. S. Ogg said he was in the Alexandra Buildings, off duty, when he heard police whistles blown. He ran into Des Vaux Road and found a crowd collected near the Hongkong Hotel. There

were two men in the crowd, one of them partly dressed, and the other in naval uniform. They were "pretty drunk." He searched Blandford and found a gold watch, with leather chain attached, a tin of tobacco, and a bunch of keys. Blandford was sent to the Central Police Station, witness taking charge of the articles. Barry was sent for medical attention, as blood was oozing from his vest, and someone said he had been shot. At the Hotel the defendant was pointed out as being concerned in the affray, his face being covered with blood. With the manager of the hotel, witness went to the annexe to the defendant's room. It was in a great state of disorder. He looked the doors, keeping the keys until the arrival of some of the detective staff.

In cross-examination, witness reiterated that the defendant was "pretty drunk" when he saw him.

L. S. Watt deposed to taking charge of the revolver. Chief Detective Inspector Marison said that at 3.30 p.m. on the date in question, he went to the defendant's room. The room was in great disorder. On the floor between the bed and the verandah he found two cartridge shells. Near the entrance to the room he found the two bullets, produced. Seven cartridges were also found on a chest of drawers, while a leather holster was in a drawer in a desk. There were two marks on the wall, on the south side of the room near the door, one of which was ten feet from the floor, and the other about four and a half. There were evidences of there having been some heavy drinking, an empty whisky bottle, and a partially empty brandy bottle being found on the table.

The defendant was cautioned by witness at 3.30 p.m. on October 6, and he made a statement, in the course of which he said that the two men assaulted him, tore his clothes to pieces, and marked his body. He thought they were going to finish him and he staggered against his desk, took up his revolver and told them to quit the room. One of the men got hold of a chair and, to scare him, he fired. He did not know if he was struck or not. It was not his intention to harm them, only to scare them. He then threw the revolver on the desk and ran into the bar.

Mr. Lewis, dealing with the charge of being in possession of a revolver without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, said that the defendant had bought the weapon years ago at Canton. He pleaded guilty on that charge. With regard to the other charge, he pointed out that the defendant was charged with wilfully and maliciously firing the revolver with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. His Worship had to be satisfied beyond all shadow of a doubt that the shot was fired by the defendant—assuming that he was the man who fired it—with intention to wound and cause grievous bodily harm. Mr. Lewis spoke of the evidence which had been given by the complainant and his friend as very hazy indeed. Similarly, the version given by the defendant would be equally hazy. There was a suggestion, and only a suggestion, that there was a row, and that one of the seamen took up a chair to brain the defendant. If that were so, it was possible that the defendant was justified in taking out the revolver, at any rate in self-defence. He thought the whole thing was merely a very unfortunate accident. The men were all drunk, did not know what they were doing, and in the midst of an unfortunate drunken brawl the complainant was shot. No one was more sorry than the defendant for what had happened, and in dealing with him, he would ask his Worship to bear in mind the fact that he had been in prison for a week and had had to suffer the humiliation of these unfortunate proceedings. Un- known to the man, a sum of money had been forwarded to the Com- modore as compensation for the injuries the complainant had received in this unfortunate brawl, and it would be given him at the end of the case.

His Worship reserved his decision until Monday next at 10.30 a.m.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

HONGKONG'S FINE RESPONSE.

Over \$124,000 Subscribed Up to Yesterday.

Hongkong is responding splendidly to the appeals which have been made on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund, the subscriptions to which up to yesterday totalled no less than \$124,575.48. The fourth subscription list, forwarded by Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Hon. Treasurer, is as follows:—

\$1751.05.—Collected in Sai- Ying-Pan by Messrs. Tong Wan Ting, Chan Ki, Mak Hi, &c.

\$1020.—Collected by Mrs. Taggart.

\$1009.12.—Receipts from theatrical performance at the Ko Shing Theatre.

\$1000 each.—Green Island Cement Co. Ltd., Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd., China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Ltd., W. G. Humphreys & Co.

\$500 each.—The Bank Line Ltd., Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd., Peak Tramways Co. Ltd., Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., China Light and Power Co. Ltd.

\$250.08.—Proceeds of a dinner given at Grand Hotel, including \$53.58 collected by Miss Reichmann (3 years old) from the sale of postcards with photo of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, per F. Reichmann.

\$250 each.—Messrs. Sassoon Gubbay and Howard, 2nd Sub. Joseph Bros., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K. C., 2nd Sub.

\$200 each.—Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Ngan Luk.

\$175.—Mr. Daniel Jaffe.

\$161.—Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund.

\$150.—Mr. R. D. Stewart.

\$120.—Mr. A. O. Brown.

\$100 each.—Messrs. Chan Pak Pang, Chin Tat Chuen, Wong In Tung, Ho Ngok Lau, Young Hee, Canton Land Co. Ltd., H. G. Allen, Queen's Dispensary, W. J. Tatcher, Tong Kien Cho, D. Sutherland, Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau Ltd., W. H. Ford, P. Tester, C. Klinik.

\$75.—European Crew s.s. City of Bristol, per Captain A. Headerson.

\$52.50.—Victoria Dispensary (October).

\$50 each.—Messrs. W. Gardner, A. Edwards, Dr. Wan Man Kai, Mr. Ben Wong Tape, Mr. Chan Wan San, Mr. E. Oarpmal, Mr. Hung Yik Chi, Mr. Sun Tak Loong, Robert Douglas, 1st Sub, Mr. A. Mackenzie, "G.E.A."

\$36.25.—Botanical and Forestry Department Staff.

\$35 each.—Dr. C. M. Eganley; Office Boys, Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.

\$30 each.—Messrs. Wong Ping Shan, Leung Ju Chi, Yu Ohik Hing, Hung Cheong, "E.D.S."

\$25 each.—Messrs. Pan Kai So, To Yuan, Fung Li Hing, L. G. Bird, P. E. F. Stone, 1st Sub, Vicente Atienza.

\$20 each.—Messrs. To To Sin Kau, Man Yu Tai, Mak Tung Shan, Li Wo Shop, P. Xavier.

\$15 each.—Tadpole Ah Chee, "H.T.B.", s.s. Kutsang.

\$10 each.—Leung Wing Cheong, Dr. M. H. Chan, Tung Cheong Loong, J. Doyle, O. W. Jeffries, H. Green.

\$5 each.—Messrs. Ma Hai Ching, Siu Hing Pawn Shop, Yau Hing Pawn Shop, Tak Loong Pawn Shop, Tak On Pawn Shop, Chan Hing Lam Tong, Kwong Cheong Loong, Siu Fung Pawn Shop, Wing Yik Pawn Shop, Tai Tak Pawn Shop, Kang Sun Pawn Shop, On Lee Pawn Shop, Wong Kam Ying, Him Tai Pawn Shop, Shing Yuen, Sui Cheong, Yue Tai, Yau Tai Pawn Shop, Lok To To, Yu Hang Cheong, Ho Tso Wan, Mrs. Pithie.

\$3 each.—Messrs. Wan Sui Ngam, Lam Kai Tsung, Tsan Tak Chi, Leung Sui Sang, Man Wa Loong Shop, Liang Yik Shop, Kwong Yuen Mow Shop, Kwong Pak Shop.

\$2.—Mr. Li Yung Shing.

\$1.—Mr. Chan In Fong.

The above totals £, \$15,721.98 Less discount on subsidiary coin 235.33

Already acknowledged \$15,486.65

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS, SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS, BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

ledged, Lists No. 1, 2 and 3.....	105,759.60
Monthly Subscrip- tions	\$121,246.25
Already acknow- ledged, Lists No. 1, 2 and 3.....	407.10
	2,866.13
	3,273.23
	\$124,519.48

In addition to the above amount of \$58 has been received, without details, from a sub- collector. This amount will be included in the next list.

LUXURIOUS SOLDIERS.

France Buys Tobacco for British Troops.

Wherever I have been I have found the French soldier cheerful, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." He is the happiest of troopers, and is to be seen with a pleasant smile, whether on duty or off. He always has his good meal at stated intervals. His officers treat him splendidly, and he has confidence in his superiors. Not only is he well fed, but he is supplied with one of the luxuries he prizes most, that of tobacco. I have seen him everywhere with a plentiful supply, and though he accepted a package of cigarettes or some fine cut for his pipe with pleasure whenever it was offered, he was not without his regular supply, which was always bulging in his pocket.

In all the regiments the brave little "troupiers" has his "scatolras." In the evening, round the bivouacs, whilst waiting for the battle or skirmish in which he will conduct himself like a hero, he smokes his pipe, or his cigarette and cracks jokes with his comrades. The national tobacco factories are working day and night to supply the soldier. The first and the best is being sent to the front. Lille, Nancy, Chateauroux, and Pantin, where the national factories are, have doubled their work. The factories know no closing hours. The "caneen tobacco" is now a speciality, which they all fabricate in fourfold quantities. The production is about fifty tons a day. So great was the supply that the paper for the packages gave out, and all sorts of devices are resorted to in order to keep up the supply.

The chauffeurs of the com- manded motor-cars and "buses" which they were to distribute as they went along among the frontier regiments. They have continued supplying the weed day by day, so that no trooper is without it.

The French factories also thought of the British soldiers, and steps were taken at the outset to see that they also were supplied. As it is known that they prefer Virginian tobacco, and especially "sweet tobacco," to which they are accustomed in England, the French factories had one of it supplied direct from England.

This is called "Tabac a la confiture." In honour of the heroic resistance of the

Belgians at Liege, a new brand of cigarettes has been brought out by the State factories, called "The Cigarette Liegeoise." One of the ends, by the way, is cork- tipped, and as "liege" in French means "cork," the name is both patriotic and appropriate. They are done up in packages of twenty with the coat-of-arms of France and Belgium on the outside, and a band of the Belgian colours. Some of the new packages supplied to the French army consist of tricolour paper, with the motto, "Vive la France." The "Vive la France" brands will comprise a whole series, from the most moderate priced kind of tobacco and cigarettes to the most ex- pensive ones, and will be supplied as long as the war lasts.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8,335.

Medical Department, Hongkong, 16th Oct., 1914. It is hereby notified that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, the 31st October, 1914, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10), required locally by this Department, for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Room with large verandah and bath, facing the Polo Ground; furnished or unfurnished.—Write, "A.B.C.", "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMPAGNIE DES MES- SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "ATLANTIQUE."

Consignees of Cargo, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count- ersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd Nov., 1914 or they will not be recog- nized.

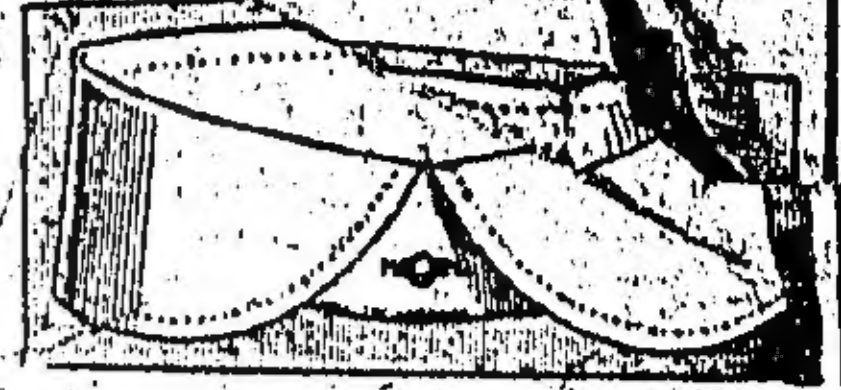
All damaged packages will be examined on the 30th instant at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914.

Summit

SHAPE 60



40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot tie. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

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Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

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All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

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SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	27th Oct.	30th Oct.
TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Aisuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000	WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 18th Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500	TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon. TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takoda Hilachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 9,300 T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct. at noon. WED., 18th Nov. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang, and Rangoon.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500	SATUR., 24th Oct.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 12th Oct.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 12,500	SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.
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MOJI and Kobe.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Noguichi	T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 14th Oct.
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KOBE & Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000	TUES., 27th Nov. at 11 a.m.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	30th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	24th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, N'CHOW & T'HSIN	Huichow	27th Oct. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamling	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kaitong	28th Oct. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Tamling," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Tamling" and "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 23rd Oct., 1914.

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PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

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V. M. SMITH, Manager.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tijpanas	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tijkembang	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tijmahal	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tijbodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tijmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tijlatap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tijlaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tijllong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. Petrie, from leave, has

gone chief officer, Changwo.

Mr. W.B. Williams, acting chief

officer, Changwo, is awaiting

orders.

Mr. M. McCarthy, supernumerary,

Foonshing, has gone second

officer, same ship.

Mr. J. E. Harrison, Second

officer, Foonshing, has resigned.

Mr. H. D. Lilla, acting chief

engineer, Mausang, has gone

second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. E. McPadyen, acting

second engineer, Mausang, has

gone third engineer, same ship.

Mr. W. J. Edward, from leave,

has gone chief engineer, Loong-

sang.

Mr. J. Smith, acting chief en-

gineer, Loongsang, has gone

second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. McMahon, acting second

engineer, Loongsang, has gone

third engineer, same ship.

Mr. E. Bagle, third engineer,

Loongsang, has signed off.

Mr. G. Waard has been ap-

pointed third officer, Kumsang.

Mr. H. P. Coleman, third officer,

Kumsang, has gone third officer,

Foonshing.

Mr. W. Carstairs, chief en-

gineer, Namsang, has gone chief

engineer, Mausang.

Mr. W. Graham, chief engineer,

Mausang, is on leave.

Mr. W. Drummond, from

special duty, has gone chief

engineer, Namsang.

Mr. H. E. Hanford has been

appointed supernumerary second

officer, Choyasang.

Mr. G. D. Proctor, supernumerary

second officer, Loongsang,

has resigned.

Mr. J. McN. Thomson, from

leave, has gone chief officer, Foo-

shing.

Mr. P. Shaw, acting chief offi-

cer, Foonshing, has gone second

officer, same ship.

Mr. O. J. Thomson, awaiting

orders, is transferred to Hong-

kong.

Mr. W. T. Ponstie, awaiting

orders, is transferred to Hong-

kong.

Mr. R. Burrell has been ap-

pointed second officer, Fatsan.

Mr. J. T. Summers, third

engineer, Kaching, has gone third

engineer, Tamsui.

Mr. R. Sinclair, third engineer,

Tamsui, is on leave.

Mr. F. S. Rees, supernumerary,

Tungchow, has gone acting third

engineer, Kaching.

Captain E. Agassiz, from leave,

has gone master, Shasi.

Mr. H. J. Hobbs, from reserve,

has gone acting master, Hunan.

Captain E. J. Pottinger, of the

Hunan, has gone master, Linan.

Mr. W. McCourt, second officer,

Kiangkwan, is on leave.

Mr. W. McDavey has been

appointed second officer, Kiang-

kwan.

Mr. H. Pallesen, chief officer,

Hsinyu, has gone chief officer,

Anping.

Mr. C. Smith, chief officer, An-

ping, has gone chief officer,

Hsinyu.

Mr. D. Palmer, chief engineer,

Yushan, is on leave.

Mr. E. Auld, third engineer,

Yushan, is on leave.

Mr. N. Hood, second engineer,

Kiangkwan, has gone chief en-

gineer, Yushan.

Mr. O. McInnis, third engineer,

Kiangkwan, has gone second

engineer, same ship.

Mr. L. Gould has been appointed

supernumerary second officer,

Kwangsh.

Mr. D. Watson has been ap-

pointed third engineer, Anping.

Mr. Heinehall, awaiting orders,

has gone third engineer, Yushan.

Mr. W. Gould has been ap-

pointed third engineer, Kiang-

kwan.—Shipping and Engineer-

ing.

Special Notice to Mariners.

Shanghai District.—Langhan

Crossing.—Notice is given that a

recent survey shows a rapid nar-

rowing and shoaling of the chan-

nel in the neighbourhood of the

Upper Crossing Buoy. Passing

the Waterman Bank Upper Buoy

and the Upper Crossing Buoy at

a distance of 2 cables respectively,

a depth of not more than 25 feet

can be obtained at Low Water of

Spring Tides. This depth is ex-

pected to decrease with some

rapidity. The width of the chan-

nel at the Upper Crossing Buoy

between the buoy and the 13-foot

contour is now 5 cables.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	27th Oct.	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 27th Oct. at 1 p.m

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN.....	Mausang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 2 p.m.
PORE, Pang & Outta.....	Kumsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow.....	Lienshang	Sun., 25th Oct. at d'light
T'HSIN via W'wei.....	Chipsang	Tues., 27th Oct. at d'light
S'HAH, Kobe & Moji.....	Fooksang	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Sat., 31st Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure.
LONDON.....	Monmouthshire	4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU.....		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGEWELTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
 efficient results.

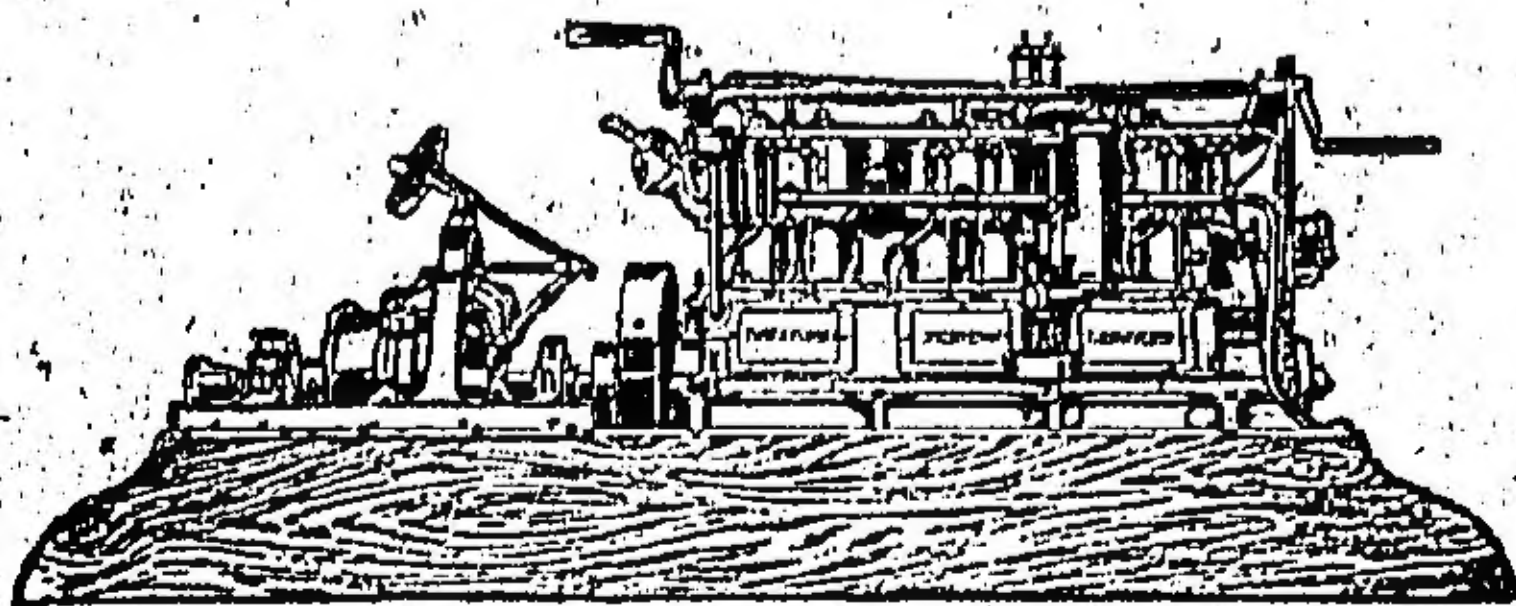
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
 Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK,"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Candia	P. & O.	28, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	3, Nov.
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
M'los, L'don & w'p' via S'pore etc.	Ataus M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Ehemius	B. & S.	7, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'ung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	29, Oct.
Via, B.C., S'te via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	3, Nov.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
V'toria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
South America Line	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	30, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	10, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	24, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	24, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	26, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	27, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaljo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J. O. J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Titaroom	J. O. J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijlilong	J. O. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijmanock	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijboda	J. O. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL."

on or about 28th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA left
 Yokohama on the 15th inst., at noon, for
 Hongkong via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left
 Port Darwin on the 17th inst. for Manila
 direct and may be expected to arrive
 here on or about the 27th instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. NANKIN left Singa-
 pore for this Port on the 21st instant
 a.m., with the outward English Mail,
 and is due here on the 26th instant at
 about 4 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,
 HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
 MARU have been withdrawn from the
 service, and their substitutes are not
 placed.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed
 from New York via Panama Canal for
 Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is there-
 fore expected to arrive here on or about
 the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
 next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
 2nd December.

The P. & O. s.s. NELLORE left Singa-
 pore for this Port on the 18th inst. and
 is due here on the 24th instant, at about
 9 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. NILE arrived at Lon-

don on the 17th instant.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENAVON,"

From LEITH, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
 hereby informed that all
 Goods are being landed at their
 risk into the hazardous and/or
 extra hazardous Godowns of the
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
 and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
 and/or from the wharves delivery
 may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
 after the Goods have left the Go-
 downs, and all Goods remaining
 undelivered after the 26th Oct.
 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
 must be presented to the Under-
 signed on or before the 2nd prox.,
 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
 Goods are to be left in the Go-
 downs, where they will be exa-
 mined on the 26th October, at
 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
 effected.
 Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 14th
 Oct.—Moji 8th Oct. Coal.—J. M.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,544, R. A. Mathews
 15th Oct.—Sandakan, 9th Oct.
 General.—J. M. & Co.

City of Bristol, Br. s.s. 4,345, Henderson,
 15th Oct.—New York and S'pore,
 8th Oct., Oil.—S. T. & Co.

Chinhus, Br. s.s. 1,357, Finlayson, 16th
 Oct.—Manila, 15th October, Gen.
 —B. & S.

Kaifuku Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,903, S. Kuva-
 bara, 17th inst.—Nagasaki, 13th
 inst. Coal.—M. B. K.

Harima Maru, Jap. s.s. Marykom, 18th
 inst.—Moji, 12th inst. Coal.—H.
 & Co.

Annan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,870, U. Nagano,
 18th inst.—Moji, 11th inst. Coal
 —O. S. K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 3,815, A. de Lange, 19th
 inst.—Mahassar, 16th inst. Gen.
 —J. C. J. L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leach,
 20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.
 —J. M. & Co.

Salamis, Br. s.s. 1,409, F. A. Gardner, 20th
 inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.
 —B. L.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 21st
 Sept.—Swatow, 20th Sept. Gen.—
 D. L. & Co.

Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 743, Y. Kaneda,
 20th inst.—Wai-hai-wei, 14th
 inst. Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,850, J. Kaneda,
 1st inst.—Manila, 18th inst. Gen.
 —O. S. K.

Daiji Maru, Jap. s.s. 892, Tokushige 21st
 inst.—Swatow, 30th inst. Gen.
 —O. S. K.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Y. Bing, 21st
 inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—O.
 S. K.

Shansi, Br. s.s. 1,322, Y. Bing, 22nd inst.—
 Saigon, 17th inst. Rice.—B. & S.

Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,317, Shans, 22nd inst.—
 Tientsin, 13th inst. Gen.—B. &
 S.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,447, R. Tabata,
 22nd inst.—Nagasaki, 17th inst.
 Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chipehing, Br. s.s. 1,199, E. W. Schenk,
 22nd inst.—Swatow, 21st inst.
 Gen.—J. M. & Co.

TIDE TABLE.

19th Oct. to 25th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10 m 3 s	5 m 3 s	Mon.	10 m 3 s	5 m 3 s
Tues.	10 m 5 s	5 m 5 s	Tues.	10 m 5 s	5 m 5 s
Wed.	10 m 7 s	5 m 7 s	Wed.	10 m 7 s	5 m 7 s
Thurs.	10 m 9 s	5 m 9 s	Thurs.	10 m 9 s	5 m 9 s
Fri.	10 m 11 s	5 m 11 s	Fri.	10 m 11 s	5 m 11 s
Sat.	10 m 13 s	5 m 13 s	Sat.	10 m 13 s	5 m 13 s
Sun.	10 m 15 s	5 m 15 s	Sun.	10 m 15 s	5 m 15 s

m morning. a afternoon.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

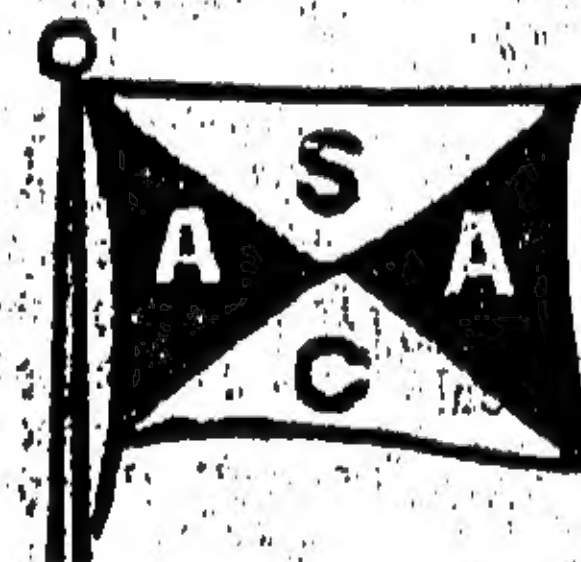
will be despatched as above on 6th November.

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON CRANES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	180' top (150' bottom)	30'	2' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	18' 6"	18' 6"	2' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	271'	18' 6"	18' 6"	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	18' 6"	18' 6"	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	18' 6"	18' 6"	2' 6"
TAI-KO-KTSUI				
Consolidated Dock	450'	18'	30'	2' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	430'	14'	11'	2'
Whampoa Dock	311'	14'	11'	2'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1, K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

N. M. DYER GEN. M.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 26, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

THE EVE OF WAR.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S ANGRY MESSAGE.

The "Scrap of Paper."

A Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 7445] was issued on August 27 containing a dispatch from the British Ambassador at Berlin "respecting the rupture of diplomatic relations with the German Government." The dispatch reports the final conversations of the British Ambassador with the German Government when, as already reported in the *Times*, the German Imperial Chancellor said that Great Britain was going to make war "just for a scrap of paper."

It contains also a message from the Emperor William to the Ambassador, in which his Majesty said he "must divest himself of the titles of British Field Marshal and British Admiral."

The dispatch, in which we have inserted crossheads, (says the *Times*) runs:—

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey, London, August 8, 1914.

"Sir,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 4th instant I called upon the Secretary of State that afternoon and inquired, in the name of His Majesty's Government, whether the Imperial Government would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be No, as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been already violated."

"Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial Government had been obliged to take this step—namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavour to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops. I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this *fait accompli* of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there was not still time to draw back and avoid possible consequences which both he and I would deplore. He replied that, for the reasons he had given me, it was now impossible for them to draw back."

The British Ultimatum. During the afternoon I received your further telegram of the same date, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I again proceeded to the Imperial Foreign Office and informed the Secretary of State that unless the Imperial Government could give the assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with their violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, I had been instructed to demand my passports and inform the Imperial Government that his Majesty's Government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves.

Herr von Jagow replied that to his great regret he could give no

other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the Empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the Imperial troops should advance through Belgium. I gave his Excellency a written summary of your telegram and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when his Majesty's Government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it were not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same. I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports. This interview took place at about 7 o'clock.

"In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France. I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of our engagements, his Majesty's Government could not possibly have acted otherwise than they had done."

I then said that I should like to go and see the Chancellor, as it might be, perhaps, the last time I should have an opportunity of seeing him. He begged me to do so. I found the Chancellor very agitated. His Excellency at once began a harangue, which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by his Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—"neutrality," a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

"I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategic reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of life and death for the honour of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could anyone have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The Chancellor said, 'But at what price will that compact have been kept. Has the British Government thought of that?' I hinted to his Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements, but his Excellency was so excited, so evidently overborne by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument."

Tragedy of the Rupture. "As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater that almost up to the last moment he and his Government

had been working with us and supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw the two nations fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them had been more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, the war had spread and had brought us face to face with a situation which, if we held to our engagements, we could not possibly avoid, and which unfortunately entailed our separation from our late fellow-workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I.

"After this somewhat painful interview I returned to the embassy and drew up a telegraphic report of what had passed. This telegram was handed in at the Central Telegraph Office a little before 9 p.m. It was accepted by that Office, but apparently never despatched."

"At about 9.30 p.m. Herr von Zimmermann, the Under-Secretary of State, came to see me. After expressing his deep regret that the very friendly official and personal relations between us were about to cease, he asked me casually whether a demand for passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. I said that such an authority on international law as he was known to be must know as well or better than I what was usual in such cases. I added that there were many cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off and, nevertheless, war had not ensued; but that in this case he would have seen from my instructions, of which I had given Herr von Jagow a written summary, that his Majesty's Government expected an answer to a definite question by 12 o'clock that night and that in default of a satisfactory answer they would be forced to take such steps as their engagements required. Herr Zimmermann said that that was, in fact, a declaration of war, as the Imperial Government could not possibly give the assurance required either that night or any other night."

"In the meantime, after Herr Zimmermann left me, a flying sheet, issued by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, was circulated stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany. The immediate result of this news was the assemblage of an exceedingly excited and unruly mob before his Majesty's Embassy. The small force of police which had been sent to guard the Embassy was soon overpowered, and the attitude of the mob became more threatening. We took no notice of this demonstration as long as it was confined to noise, but when the crash of glass and the landing of cobble stones into the drawing room, where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant, I telephoned to the Foreign Office an account of what was happening. Herr von Jagow at once informed the Chief of Police, and an adequate force of mounted police, sent with great promptness, very soon cleared the street. From that moment on we were well guarded, and no more direct unpleasantness occurred."

"After order had been restored Herr von Jagow came to see me, and expressed his most heartfelt regrets at what had occurred. He said that the behaviour of his countrymen had made him feel more ashamed than he had words to express. It was an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin. He said that the flying sheet circulated in the streets had not been authorized by the Government; in fact the Chancellor had asked him by telephone whether he thought such a statement should be issued, and he had

replied, 'Certainly not, until the morning.' It was in consequence of his decision to that effect that only a small force of police had been sent to the neighbourhood of the Embassy, as he had thought that the presence of a large force would inevitably attract attention and perhaps lead to disturbances. It was the pestilential *Tageblatt*, which had somehow got hold of the news, that had upset his calculations. He had heard rumours that the mob had been excited to violence by gestures made and missiles thrown from the Embassy, but he felt sure that that was not true (I was able soon to assure him that the report had no foundation whatever), and even if it was, it was no excuse for the disgraceful scenes which had taken place. He feared that I would take home with me a sorry impression of Berlin manners in moments of excitement. In fact, no apology could have been more full and complete."

Emperor Resigns British Titles. "On the following morning, the 5th August, the Emperor sent one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp to me with the following message:—

The Emperor has charged me to express to your Excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His Majesty also begs that you will tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field-Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

"I would add that the above message lost none of its percity by the manner of its delivery."

"On the other hand, I should like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials of the Imperial Foreign Office. At about 11 o'clock on the same morning Count Wedel handed me my passports—which I had earlier in the day demanded in writing—and told me that he had been instructed to confer with me as to the route which I should follow for my return to England. He said that he had understood that I preferred the route via the Hook of Holland to that via Copenhagen; they had therefore arranged that I should go by the former route, only I should have to wait till the following morning. I agreed to this, and he said that I might be quite assured that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the preceding night, as full precautions would be taken. He added that they were doing all in their power to have a restaurant car attached to the train; but it was rather a difficult matter. He also brought me a charming letter from Herr von Jagow couched in the most friendly terms. The day was passed in packing up such articles as time allowed."

Departure from Berlin. "The night passed quietly without any incident. In the morning a strong force of police was posted along the usual route to the Lehrter Station, while the Embassy was smuggled away in taxicabs to the station by side streets. We there suffered no molestation whatever, and avoided the treatment meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues. Count Wedel met us at the station to say good-byes on behalf of Herr von Jagow and to see that all the arrangements ordered for our comfort had been properly carried out. A retired colonel of the Guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged

BRITISH NURSE TORTURED.

Terrible Story of German Ferocity.

The *Globe* has received the following from the Press Association:—

Information has been received in Dumfries of brutalities perpetrated by German soldiers at Vilvorde, near Brussels, on Miss Grace Hume, a young Dumfries nurse, who was engaged in Red Cross work in Belgium.

On Sunday, September 6, the hospital to which she was attached at Vilvorde was set on fire by German soldiers, and amongst numerous atrocities perpetrated by them they cut off Nurse Hume's breasts and she died in great agony.

News of this horrible cruelty was conveyed to Nurse Hume's sister in Dumfries by Nurse Mullard, who has arrived home from Vilvorde.

Before her death Nurse Hume was able to write a note on a scrap of paper bidding farewell to her sister, and this has been conveyed to her by Nurse Mullard.

Nurse Hume performed many deeds of heroism. On one occasion, while bringing in a wounded soldier from the battlefield, she was attacked by a German, who attempted to shoot the wounded man. Throwing a rifle at the German, she thus affected his aim and shot him dead before he had time to recover.

[This message has been submitted to the Official Press Bureau, which does not object to the publication, but takes no responsibility for the correctness of the statement.]

Concealed Opium.

A Chinese charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being in unlawful possession of six pots of opium, was fined \$200 by Mr. J. R. Wood. The drug was concealed in a basket with a false bottom.

the platforms at every station where we stopped from insulting us; but beyond the yelling of patriotic songs and a few jeers and insulting gestures we had really nothing to complain of during our tedious journey to the Dutch frontier.

"Before closing this long account of our last days in Berlin I should like to place on record and bring to your notice the quite admirable behaviour of my staff under the most trying circumstances possible. One and all, they worked night and day with scarcely any rest, and I cannot praise too highly the cheerful zeal with which counsellor, naval and military attaches, secretaries, and the two young attaches buckled to their work and kept their nerve with often a yelling mob outside and inside clamouring for advice and assistance. I was proud to have such a staff to work with, and feel most grateful to them all for the invaluable assistance and support, often exposing them to considerable personal risk, which they so readily and cheerfully gave to me."

"I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleague, Mr. Gerard, and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hisses with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the Embassy, his Excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help, and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects. He extricated many of these from extremely difficult situations at some personal risk to himself, and his calmness and *sang-froid* and his firmness in dealing with the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands."

I have, &c.
W. E. GOSCHEN.

THE PIRATICAL OUTRAGE.

Further Details.

One or two more details are to hand in connection with the attack made on two Standard Oil managers in Kwangai, which was reported in our columns on the 19th and 20th instant.

The Ma rapids, where the attack took place, are about 70 li from Chin Kiang, on the Heung Ho river. Mr. Walker and Dr. Forsyth left Hongkong on Tuesday night for Wuchow, and have since wired that the injuries are not of a grave nature. Mr. Tyson was wounded in the right wrist and Mr. Marshall in the left leg—flesh wounds only. The two gentlemen were deprived of their guns, clothing, money and other belongings by the pirates. Ultimately they were brought down by Government escort to the mouth of the Heung Ho river (on October 18) and were given money for their expenses by the local magistrate. They left for Wuchow by the Company's motor boat. We understand that they are to be brought to Hongkong shortly.

\$29,000,000.

Huge Total of German War Levies.

Paris, Sept. 16. The war indemnities claimed by the German troops from the towns through which they have passed amount to a total of 721,500,000 francs (\$28,860,000). This figure is made up as follows:—

Brussels, \$3,000,000.
The province of Lge \$2,000,000.
Liege, \$800,000.
Louvain, \$4,000.
The province of Brabant, \$13,000,000.
Termonde, \$40,000.
Lille, \$28,800.
Armentieres, \$20,000.
Amiens, \$44,000 and 100,000 cigars.
Lens, \$28,000.
Roubaix and T. arcoing, \$40,000.
Ghent, 100,000 cigars, 2,200 barrels of petrol, 220 barrels of mineral water, 100 bicycles, and 10 motor-cycles.—Reuter.

WAR ITEMS.

Malmes Cathedral in Ruins. Malmes has suffered the same fate as Louvain. The bombardment on September 2 lasted from 11 o'clock until 1, and nearly 100 shrapnel shells exploded in the town, doing much damage. The church is in ruins, and the beautiful painted windows have been destroyed. Fortunately, many works of art have been saved. The famous religious shrine of St. Rombold has been conveyed to Havre, while the Rubens paintings of "The Adoration of the Kings" and "The Crucifixion" in the church of St. Jean have been taken by motor car to Antwerp. The world-famous chimneys in the tower of St. Rombold were totally destroyed, while the magnificent gateway of the same cathedral is now a heap of ruins.

The "Prins der Nederlanden." A Lloyd's message from Havre states that the Dutch mail steamer *Prins der Nederlanden*, of the *Nederlanden* line, from Batavia, which arrived at Amsterdam on August 26, was overhauled off Ushant. On her papers—being examined contraband of war for Hamburg—was discovered on board, and the cargo was placed under seal by the Customs officers to be discharged at Havre.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Officer Commanding the Volunteer Reserves, state:—

An instruction camp will be held at Stonecutter's Island from Saturday the 31st instant to Monday the 9th prox. The principal object of the camp will be instruction in "masketry." Men will be divided into groups for masketry, and a time-table will be drawn up giving the days on which the various groups can attend on the Range. All ranks will be required to attend on one or other of the parades set apart for the various practices to be carried out by the group to which they are allotted. On week-days the firing will take place in the early morning. Launches will leave Stonecutter's in time for men to proceed to business each morning and return each evening; times at which launches will run to be announced later.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th, and Thursday the 29th instant. Men will parade in groups for masketry training. The allotment of men to the various groups will be posted on the V.R. Notice Board at the Courts of Justice.

All Officers and N. O. O's will attend a masketry class on Monday the 26th, Wednesday the 28th, and Friday, the 30th inst. at 5.15 p.m., on the Cricket Ground.

Masketry practice for Saturday the 24th and Sunday the 25th inst. as ordered.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades for to-morrow, Saturday, 24th instant, Nil.
Detail.—On duty, Group 3. Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart and 2nd Lt. Cunningham; Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Cunningham. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Centre Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Hall; to-morrow, Corpl. Bolton.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL BURIAL.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Lo Kwan was charged with removing a dead body and with burying it in an unlawful place without the necessary permit. Mr. Crowther Smith defended.

Evidence was given by a Chinese that a man died in some coolie quarters from an illness from which he had suffered for three days. The body was taken away and buried by two men, on the instructions of the defendant. The body was buried on October 18 and exhumed on the night of the 19th.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan said information was given to the police that a man was lying dead in the coolie house. An Indian Sergeant went there, but could not find the body. It was as the result of police enquiries that the place of burial was discovered. The case was remanded.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The E. & A. M. ALDENHAM from Sydney etc. arrived at Manila 22nd inst. will leave Manila for this port to-morrow and may be expected to arrive here on Monday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Motoring Makeshift.

I was once saved from missing a train and various important engagements by utilising the rank grass at the side of the road while motoring to a Scottish railway station. The drive to the station was a long one—about fifteen miles—and a somewhat jaded-looking tyre on the rear back wheel elected to burst soon after starting, which necessitated the spare wheel being put on in its place, which took some minutes, but left us with just a comfortable amount of time to catch the train in. When about five miles from the station one of the front tyres went down with all the annoying suddenness peculiar to tyres w.e. trains have to be caught. There was no spare tube in the car, and things looked rather hopeless till we hit on the idea of taking out the inner tube and stuffing the tyre with grass hastily torn from the roadside. Enormous handfuls were stuffed in till the tyre would hold no more, and then its outer bending was forced back into place as if a new tube had been put in. When the operation was complete the wheel had quite an awe-inspiring appearance owing to the fringe of grass sticking out like whiskers all round the rim, but there was no time for such refinements as cutting off the fringe, and the journey was resumed.—H. Stuart Menzies, in *Daily's Magazine*.

Suppression of Newspapers in Klangsi.

In Klangsi the officials are exercising unusual severity in dealing with the Press. Within four days two Chinese papers are reported to have fallen victims to the ban of the officials. The first one was *Tienhsing Pao*, which, owing to its publication of a certain item of news, which was alleged to be libellous to a certain person, was suspended from publication by the police authorities. The second one was the *Yu lun Pao*, whose fate, but for its humorous aspect, would easily escape public notice. It happened that, on the President's birthday, the said paper published an article of news concerning the celebration ceremony to be held in the Chiang Chun's office. By the mistake of its compositor, a certain Chinese character in the text of the said news was misprinted, instead of the original word, a word meaning "death" took its place. Now according to the Chinese custom it is very unpropitious to mention the word "death" especially on one's birthday. So it enraged the Chiang Chun of the province, who at once sent a military officer to the office of the said paper and arrested its proprietor. Knowing the trouble would come, the paper published a special correction of the misprinted word on the following day, but it was too late. Its proprietor was arrested, and remained in custody by the order of the Chiang Chun.—*Peking Gazette*.

A Baby Show.

A novel and highly successful function took place at the Samarang Colonial Exhibition on October 2, when a Baby Show was held in the Woman's Pavilion. No fewer than 26 chubby infants were displayed for the admiration of the public and the discriminating inspection of the judges. During the afternoon, a group photograph was taken of the children with their mothers, and the proceedings terminated about six o'clock with the distribution of the prizes, which consisted of handsome silverware.—*Straits Times*.

Employees on the C.P.R. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Express Company have undertaken to assist any members of their staff in the United Kingdom who have volunteered for naval or military service, by keeping their posts open for them and paying them full wages for a period of six months, or for such shorter period as may be given in the service of their country. A number of men from the offices of these companies have either actually enlisted, or are down on the waiting lists.

NOTICE

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NEW NAVAL BRIGADES.

Organisation of Fleet Surplus.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement signed by Mr. Winston Churchill, announcing that after providing for all present and foreseeable future needs of the Fleets at sea, there remained available a large number of men belonging to the Royal Marines, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Royal Fleet Reserve, and Royal Naval Reserve. A portion of these, says the *Globe*, have been organised into one marine and two naval brigades, the whole comprising the infantry of one division, to be called the Royal Naval Division.

The marine brigade, for the organisation of which all preparations had been made before the war, has been for some time in being at a strength of 3,000, and has already been employed on active service at Ostend. The two naval brigades have been organised in the first instance at a strength of 3,750 each, and have been in camp since August 10. The cadres of their eight battalions have been formed from the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Royal Fleet Reserve men and Royal Naval Reserve men forming on these as they were despatched from the ports. The three brigades were fully constituted by August 24, and entered at once upon a period of field training to fit them for service abroad if required in the New Year. The battalions of the two naval brigades will each be named after an admiral, as follows:—

First Royal Naval Brigade, Drake (1st), Benbow (2nd), Hawke (3rd), Collingwood (4th).

Second Royal Naval Brigade, Nelson (5th), Howe (6th), Hood (7th), Anson (8th).

Royal Marine Brigade, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th Battalions.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following officers as Honorary Colonels of the several Brigades:—

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, First Royal Naval Brigade.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson, Second Royal Naval Brigade.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Royal Marine Brigade.

The uniform of the two naval brigades will be naval uniform executed in khaki. The Royal Naval Division will be completely equipped in all respects by the Admiralty with field hospitals, transport, ammunition columns, signal companies, cyclists, motor-cars, and machine guns.

Three-fourths of the commissioned officers are already available. Vacancies exist, however, for from 25 to 30 subalterns of the Royal Marines and from 50 to 80 lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and midshipmen of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

These vacancies will be filled by the direct recruitment of young men of high character and education. Previous knowledge of the profession of arms is not indispensable, provided other qualities

FOR THE LADIES.

Madame CASULLI, the well-known Parisian dressmaker, is on her way back to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the winter season.

Owing to the detention of the "Miyazaki Maru" at Aden, she will arrive here on the 26th inst., with a lot of walking and evening dresses, trimming, novelty clothes, hats, etc., etc.

All these novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL, on and after the 29th instant, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

THE VICTOR OF LEMBERG.

Points About General Ruzsky.

Nicholas Vladimirovitch Ruzsky, the victor of Lemberg, is one of the most prominent officers of the General Staff, with war experience of two campaigns and prolonged service with the colours. He is in his 61st year, and, before the war, was a member of the Army Council and one of the closest associates of General Sukhomlinoff. During the Russo-Japanese war he was appointed Chief of the Second Manchurian Army, and in this position he gathered valuable experience in organising the military operations of masses of troops. Again, as member of the Army Council, which deals with questions of control and supply in war time, and finally as commander of an army corps, General Ruzsky has been well trained for the command of the large fighting force with which he has achieved so brilliant a series of victories. He has himself laid it down: "In order to be a good general one must be able to devise a plan of attack and also to carry it out." This rare combination of qualities of field commander and scientific training has brought General Ruzsky to the front. During the big military manoeuvres he attracted attention because he could tell at any given moment where any regiment stood and he could extract the maximum of benefit from the position of every unit. Though always considerate to subordinates, he got the best out of them, and care for the soldier was his first concern. Before the war he seriously studied the future scene of the operations, and it is quite safe to assert that, at the beginning of the campaign, the conqueror of Lwow (Lemberg) knew every path, gully, and elevation in Galicia as well as, and perhaps better than, the Austrian leader. This detailed study of the battlefield and familiarity with the scene of the warfare, joined to the qualities of a great general, helped General Ruzsky to gain his victory over the Austrians.—*London and China Express*.

are exceptional. Candidates should apply through the Secretary of the Admiralty, when they will be examined by a committee, who will submit recommendations to the First Lord.

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TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown 98 Wanchai Road, Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to:— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
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TO LET.—"Merville" 161, "Belvoir" 165 Wanchai Road. 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply to:—167, Wanchai Road.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of 2 ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

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TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shameen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Purnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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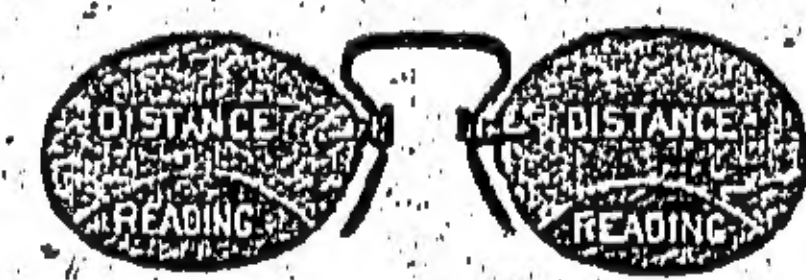
LOST.

LOST.—Long haired black Spaniel answering to the name of "Fanny" and marked on collar Captain Powell H.M.S. "NEWCASTLE." Finder kindly communicate with Police. Finder will be rewarded if necessary.

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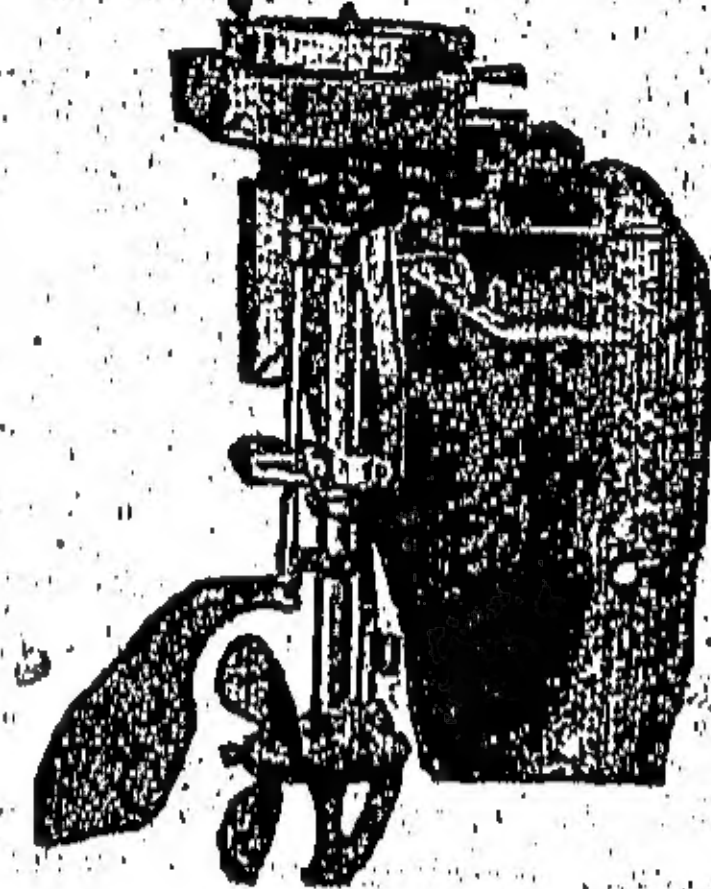
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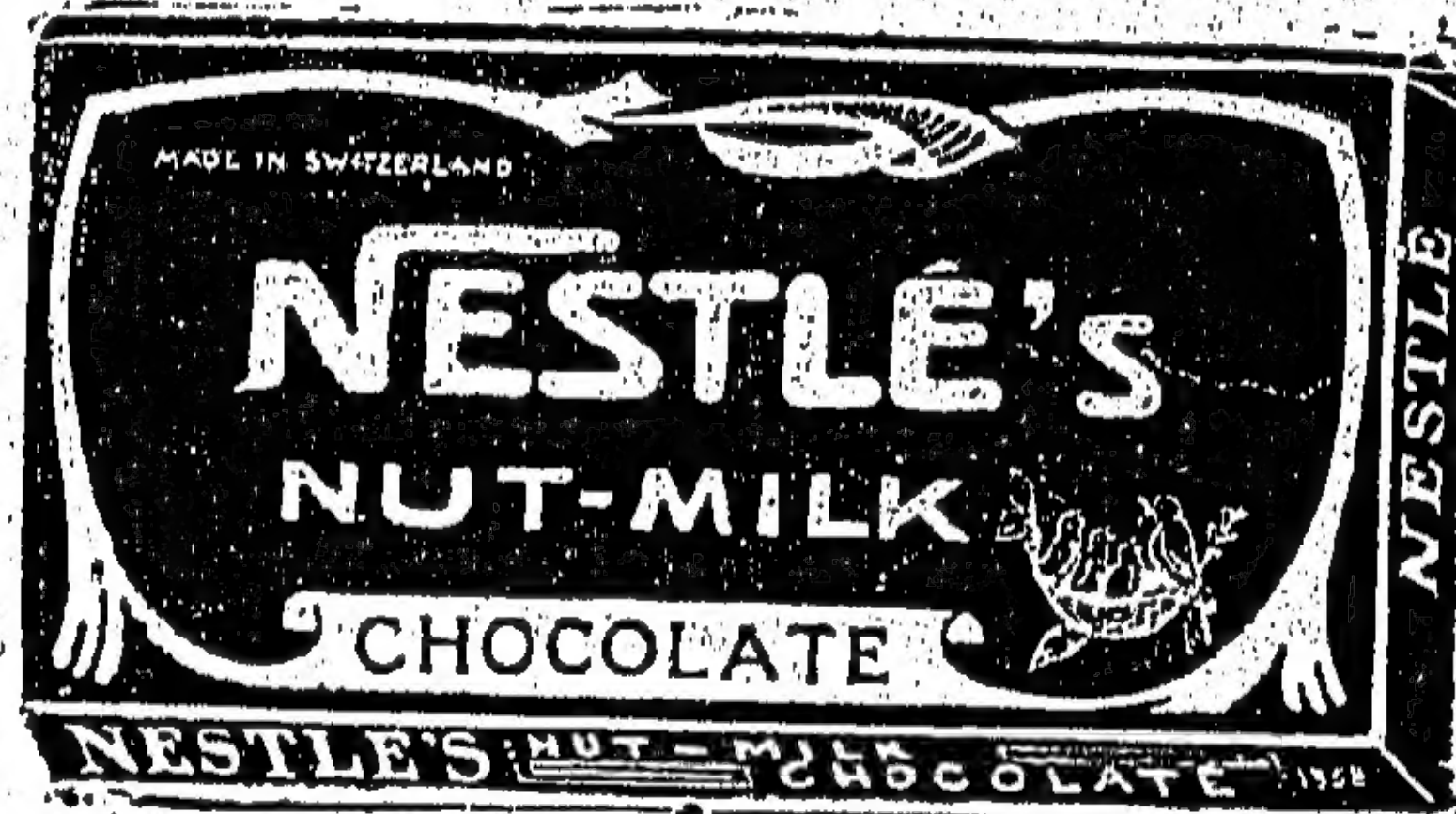
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget statement which His Excellency the Governor laid before members of the Legislative Council yesterday will, we believe, be considered satisfactory by the general public. Although the war has made it necessary to revise the estimates of revenue, with a consequent knocking off of some \$305,000 from the figure originally set down, we are able to face the coming year with a surplus of \$107,000 bigger at the end of 1914 than it was a year previously.

According to the estimates which have been drawn up, both revenue and expenditure in the coming year will show marked advances over the current period. Under the former head, it is most satisfactory to see that the Government finds the establishment of the opium monopoly a profit-making arrangement. It was predicted in many quarters, at the time the Government took up the monopoly, that nothing would be gained from it. In actual fact, however, it has yielded much more than was anticipated, and the income for the coming twelve months is expected to be close on a million and a half dollars more than for the current year. Apart from the financial side of the matter, the present arrangement has many advantages over the farming system, chief of which is the better regulation of the traffic. One other item on the revenue side is worthy of note—namely, that which concerns the railway. This is expected to be \$83,000 more than for the current year. It is reckoned that the year's earnings will cover the whole expenses and leave a surplus at the end of no less than \$112,145. This is distinctly better than the estimate for the present year, and it goes to show that a good revenue-producing concern the railway is, though of course it will take very many years to wipe off the capital outlay on the line.

On the expenditure side many big items are found, especially in regard to Public Works Recurrent and Extraordinary. But, on the whole, the programme contemplated appears to justify the laying out of the sums provided. There is one good thing which we are glad to notice, and that is that the estimates are now being framed with a view to avoiding the necessity for supplementary votes. In the past it has been the custom to badly under-estimate, as is shown by the figures for recurrent works for the present year. The shortage being put at \$107,800 on a total estimate of \$481,000. It is now to be hoped that the Department will ask for what it really wants and confine its expenditure, within reasonable limits, to that sum. There is one item under Public Works, Extraordinary, which deserves a comment—the proposed laying out of \$80,000 for commencing the erection of quarters for certain married European subordinate officers. The idea is to charge rent for these houses, and the policy has been brought about, we are told, by the very heavy rents which have to be paid in Hongkong and which weigh heavily on officers with families. It is expected that the rents to be charged by the Government will yield a fair return on the capital expended. The scheme is one with which we are in complete agreement. Indeed, it appeals so much to us that we should like to see the principle extended further. Government servants are not the only ones who feel the high-rent evil, and the Government could do worse than carry the plan further and build flats for the public as well. If the scheme can be made to pay with ordinary Government officers as tenants, it can be made to pay with ordinary civilians as tenants. The Government certainly has right to enter the business field when prevailing charges are exorbitant, as Hongkong rents admittedly are. There are many other matters in the Budget speech worthy of notice, but space forbids further comment. It is reassuring to know that the wireless telegraph station is soon to be in working order and that there are excellent schemes on the tapis for improving and extending the roads both on the island and in the New Territories. There is a most useful programme outlined for the coming year, which is certainly not looking so black as, in the present unusual circumstances, it might have done.

Improving Kowloon's Lighting.

Reference has often been made in our columns to the poor illumination of the streets in Kowloon, and we are therefore glad to observe that, among the minor items mentioned by His Excellency the Governor in his Budget statement yesterday, this matter was touched upon. Nathan Road, the main thoroughfare of the peninsula, is at present very badly lit, and what lamps there are in existence are hidden away under the trees on either side of the road. The authorities, however, are to remedy this shortcoming, for we are promised a row of lamps down the middle of this thoroughfare, as well as in Salisbury Road. This is part of a scheme of "considerable extension." Now far that scheme goes we do not at the present know, but it is much to be hoped that many of the side-streets across the harbour will receive the consideration which public requirements demand.

Telephone Extension.

Another thing we are gratified to see is that the telephonic communication between Hongkong and Kowloon is to be improved. This is to be done by laying down, at a cost of \$8,000, another cable across the harbour. His Excellency the Governor was only stating a fact when he observed that the capacity of the present cable is already taxed almost to the utmost, and that the continued extension of the telephone system in Kowloon and the New Territories calls for the provision of a new eight-core cable. The wonder is that the necessity has not been perceived before. We all know how irritating it is, on desiring to get into touch with Kowloon, to get the almost invariably reply, "Kowloon junction engaged." But when the new cable is down, that response is no longer frequently heard. For that reason it is to be hoped that the improvement will be speedily effected.

Our Postal Service.

Truly the ways of the post office in this part of the world are past finding out. We have many times had occasion to congratulate the department on its assiduity and general efficiency, and, from information received, it looks as though we shall have to go on congratulating. On September 22 one of our readers posted a letter to Shanghai. We have often seen this gentleman's handwriting and we know it to be exceptionally clear and legible; nevertheless it occurred to some of the men of genius in the Hongkong sorting office that S-h-a-n-g-h-a-i spelt Singapore; and accordingly off went the letter (a most important one, by the way) to the Straits. At the Singapore office there appear to have been people who could read, and so the letter was sent on its way rejoicing and arrived in Shanghai on October 12, having done the total journey in just three weeks—which, allowing for accidents, was not bad going.

Some Slight Mistakes.

Says a contemporary: "A short story in a Philadelphia magazine gives the reader the impression that Maiden Lane is the centre of the (London) diamond industry, and depicts a leading member of the trade as having also a fine house in Oxford Street, which is evidently regarded by the writer as a very high-class residential locality." It is a point worthy of remark that the less a certain type of story-writer knows about a place, a period, a class of society or what not, the more ready he is to drag it into his work. It is not so many years since that very prolific maker of novels, Mr. Max Pemberton, put a butler into plush breeches. The late Mr. Guy Boothby gives an excellent little side-sketch of Hongkong in one of his stories, but when he gets farther south, he describes a banquet at which the table was loaded with luscious and sweet-scented fruits: "bananas, pears, and durians." Seeing that *piang* is merely the Malay word for banana, and that of all vile-smelling and vile-tasting fruits the durian is the vilest, it would appear that Mr. Boothby was (as the old women in the country used to call it) "talking without book."

DAY BY DAY.

THE METEOR FLAG OF ENGLAND SHALL YET TERRIFY BURN; TILL DANGER'S TROUBLED NIGHT DEPART AND THE STAR OF PEACE RETURN.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-day.

European Mail.—Closed to-day at 10.30 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8.11.163.

Italian Convent Bazaar.
The Italian Convent Bazaar opens at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Cricket Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Civil Service Cricket Club takes place at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

"Frost's Descent."
To-morrow is, according to the Chinese calendar, the Festival of Shuang-chiang, or "Frost's Descent."

Peak Special Police.
The conclusion of the Holyoak Cup Competition and general musketry practice (rapid firing) will take place to-morrow at 3.30 p.m. This will be the last shoot.

The Benmohr.
We are informed that the steamer Benmohr, which was yesterday reported to have been sunk by the Emden, was a vessel of 4,800 tons, built at Scott's yard at Greenock in 1912, and not the old boat of that name, which was sold some three or four years ago.

THE MODERN HUNS.

The German Chancellor's Denial.

Antwerp, Sept. 7.
Evidence gathered by the Commission of Inquiry into the violation of the laws of humanity has been transmitted to the Minister of Justice.

Copenhagen, Sept. 7.
The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which is regarded as an official organ, reports a statement by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to representatives of the American Press Bureau.

The object of the statement is to explain to Americans that Germany did all that was possible to keep peace, and to prevent war. It was declared that England was envious of Germany, and therefore wanted war, that Germany would at last gain a complete victory, and finally that everything which had been stated about German cruelty was a falsehood.—Central News.

Reprisals.
New York, Sept. 7.
A wireless message from Berlin received at the German Embassy in Washington declares that the stories of German atrocities are "all lies."

But "admits that there have been reprisals due to treacherous attacks by Belgians."—Central News.

Relief for Shanghai Merchants.
As has already been reported, says the *Peking Gazette*, a representative of the Shanghai merchants interviewed the Secretary of State some days ago and asked the Government to devise means to maintain their business. The representative's first interview with the Secretary of State did not accomplish much and a few days later he again approached Mr. Hsu Shih-chang with the request for the Government's immediate aid to the merchants owing to the approach of the Mid-Autumn Festival. Then Mr. Hsu discussed with the Ministers of several Ministries and promised the representative that he will co-operate with the Ministers of the Ministries concerned to raise several hundred thousand dollars to relieve the merchants' financial difficulties.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

OUR NAVY ACTIVE.

How We are Making the Most of our Chances.

War news, and plenty of it, came over the wires after yesterday's notes were penned. Once again it was a mixture of good and unpleasant, chiefly concerning happenings at sea. Pride of place must be given to the British naval operations off the Belgian coast, the story of which, incidentally, confirms our conjecture of yesterday that it was here that the fruitless German raid took place on our gunboats engaged with coast batteries. The account now to hand of our successful bombardment of the enemy's trenches and batteries makes most cheery reading, and the operations certainly merit the description which is given them when they are referred to as "great work." The happenings serve to show that if our naval men are only given a chance they can do all that their country believes of them. The Germans appear to have been digging trenches at night, little thinking that all the time they were being watched from the sea and got nicely within range of our warships' guns. But that was how matters stood, and when day broke the enemy must have received a rude shock.

Part of Our Scheme?
These operations along the Belgian coast raise the point whether or not the Allies permitted the Germans to occupy certain points along the seaboard—points the ceding of which would not affect the main strategic situation—with the very object of giving Britain an opportunity of bringing her naval forces into play. That may or may not be so. If it is the case, the Germans have quickly taken the bait. May be they had hopes of ranging their huge siege guns along the coast-line, so as to get something of a control over the Straits of Dover, or to give cover to submarines coming down the coast. But it never appears to have struck them that Britain has a very much-alert Navy. They must know it by this time, though. Good luck to our naval men. May we hear more such news of them soon.

What We Want.
If the story told by a correspondent of one of the London dailies, who spent five days with the Germans at Ghent, be correct, the enemy appears to have got it into his head that by rushing reinforcements to the Belgian coast he would be able to prepare for the long-dreaded attack on England. But troops cannot be conveyed across the water without ships, and if the scheme is to bring out the German warships from their hiding place to accomplish this, we shall be the last to complain. We want the German boats to come out; that is what our Navy has long been waiting for. But after the way in which a small flotilla of our boats has been playing havoc with the German designs during the past few days, the enemy may now once again modify his plans. A taste of British gunnery would be very bitter medicine to swallow.

The Emden's Latest.
Coming nearer home, a message yesterday told us of the further activity of the elusive Emden, the Commander of which is playing a highly successful game, and paying it fairly and well too. This little craft has done more than the rest of the German Navy put together, and though we naturally regret that she has not been brought to account as yet, all the same we cannot but admire the fine work (from her standpoint) which she has been doing.

The Land Operations.
Looking at the operations on land, it is evident that the Germans are making desperate efforts to break the spirit of the opposing forces, realising that every day lost makes the task more difficult of achievement. The battle-front on the left now extends over a line running from the Belgian coast right down to La Bassée. Despite the violence of the attacks, however, the Allies are everywhere holding their own. They have, in fact, beaten back the enemy with losses, the Belgian Army again putting up a spirited opposition.

COMPANY REPORT.

China Light & Power Company, Ltd.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the General Managers on Saturday, 24th October, 1914, at 11 a.m., states:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1914. The net profit for the year, including the sum of \$13,420.10 brought forward and less \$15,000 Depreciation on Machinery and Lines, as authorised at last meeting, is \$25,058.24. This is an increase of \$9,182.59 on the net profit of the previous year, but it is still not sufficient to warrant a dividend.

It is recommended that \$15,000 be written off the value of machinery, and \$10,000 off the value of Lines, and that the balance, \$58,24, be carried forward to next year's account.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. H. P. White resigned on leaving the Colony and Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to take his place on the Consulting Committee. In accordance with the Articles of Association, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G., and Mr. G. W. Barton retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Matland, the latter acting in place of Mr. W. H. Potts. Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Matland are recommended for re-election.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th Oct., 1914.
Profit and Loss Account.

Auditors' fees	200.00
Consulting Committee's fees	750.00
Exchange (Loss on subsidiary coins)	740.89
Charges	1,375.01
Balance	25,058.24
	\$28,124.17

Balance brought forward from last account	18,420.10
Less Depreciation as authorised at annual meeting of October 18, 1913	15,000.00
	33,420.10
Interest	656.99
Balance from Working Account	24,038.08
	\$28,124.17

Balance Sheet.	
Capital.	
50,000 Shares at \$5.00 each fully paid up	250,000.00
50,000 Special Shares at \$1.00 each fully paid up	50,000.00
	300,000.00
Sundry Creditors	10,305.09
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	25,058.24
	\$335,363.33

Kowloon:—	
Land as per last statement	30,380.00
Buildings and Machinery as per last statement	182,110.89
Less Depreciation on Machinery	10,000.00
	172,110.89
Since expended	12,878.59
	184,989.48

Lines as per last statement	51,968.18
Less Depreciation	5,000.00
	46,968.18
Since expended	9,557.41
	56,525.59

Furniture	1,347.44
Materials, Stores and Fuelstock valued at	82,088.89
Value of premium on unexpired policies	218.76
Sundry Debtors	17,928.71
Head Office	871.81
Kowloon	491.91
Company's Bankers	5,539.34
Deposit with Colonial Treasurer	5,000.00
	11,608.06
	\$335,363.33

C. P. CHATER, G. W. BARTON,
Members of Consulting Committee.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Auditors' Certificate.
We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st July, 1914, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have seen the securities, and the stock has been certified to by the General Managers.
A. O'D. GOURDIN, F. MATLAND, Auditors.
Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1914.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co., in their report dated the 22nd inst., state:—

Bengal Opium.—Market ruled quiet. Sales are reported of only 3 chests of Patna Old at \$9,200 (per chest). Clearances during the past fortnight:—1 chest of Patna New, 8 chests of Patna Old, and 1 chest of Benares Old, in all about 10 chests. Unsold stock:—122 chests of Patna New, 551 chests of Patna Old, 190 chests of Benares New, and 142 chests of Benares Old, in all about 1,115 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—18 chests of Patna New, 29 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, 40 chests of Benares Old, in all 105 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New \$9,325, Patna Old \$9,200, Benares New \$9,050, Benares Old \$8,925.

Malwa Opium.—Buyers came forward, and sales are reported of about 60 chests at \$8,400 (per picul). Clearances are reported of about 24 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,010 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 182 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa \$8,500 to \$8,600.

Cotton.—Nothing doing. Market extremely quiet. No reliable prices can be quoted.

Indian Yarn.—Market ruled quiet. The Chinese merchants, owing to heavy discount of nearly 20% of the Chinese subsidiary coins, are receiving their investments from the interior far below their purchased values, and hence they are not willing to operate freely, even at a decline of \$3 to \$5 per bale on last sales. Buying is restricted to their immediate requirements only. Some of the importers are not free sellers, as they see a heavy drop in the rates of exchange. Business during the interval is reported of about 650 bales, comprising about 75 bales of No. 10s, 375 bales of No. 12s and 200 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 25,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 30,000 bales.

Local Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of No. 20s at \$123 to \$125 per bale.

Sundry Articles.—Market ruled quiet. In imports, where the supplies are short and limited, prices show some advance, but in other articles show a marked decline. Sales are reported in Bazaar at \$120 to \$130 (per catty), borax at \$23 (per picul), kismies at \$30 (per picul), peacock's feathers at \$55 (per 10,000), and gum olibanum at \$8 to \$13 (per picul). In exports, fall in rate of exchange coupled with anxiety of Chinese dealers to quit their holdings, has resulted in moderate business in cassia at \$20 to \$11 to \$51 (per picul), fire-crackers (Lavangia) at \$8 (per case), galangal at \$7½ (per picul), preserves (in jars) at \$4 to \$6½ (per box), cardamum seeds at \$35 (per picul) and vermillion at \$88 (per case).

German Rifles.
The rifles used by the German Landsturm in Belgium are of the old type, and the troops are insufficiently supplied with ammunition. Some of them are armed with rifles taken from the Belgians. It is stated on good authority that the supply of German arms is now exhausted.

C. P. CHATER, G. W. BARTON,
Members of Consulting Committee.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Auditors' Certificate.
We report that we have audited the above balance sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and that in our opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st July, 1914, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have seen the securities, and the stock has been certified to by the General Managers.
A. O'D. GOURDIN, F. MATLAND, Auditors.
Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1914.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Servia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer, Koenig.

Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ombay; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tilmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 25. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Moselle between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign

Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lun, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,163. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailcz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have

been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolejoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy; Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohoe. German New

Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 80,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans

fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting near Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Oslend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporis* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

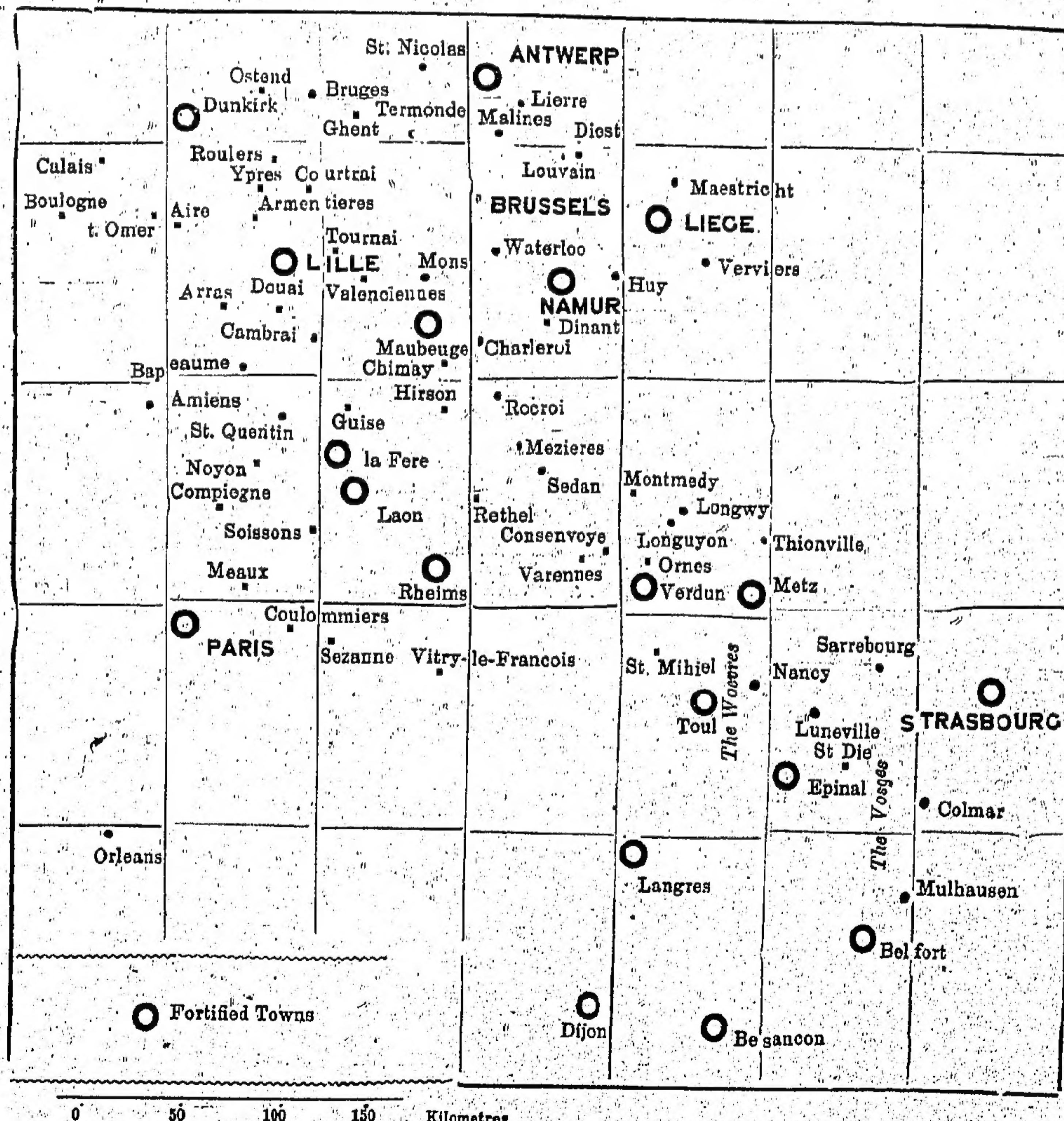
Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. The Germans have been expelled from their positions around Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier, while the Allies occupy a line from Ypres to the sea and have advanced as far as Roulers. The Germans have abandoned Courtrai and are retreating sulkily on the road from Tournai to Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Quentin. It is suspected in Paris that the German railway communications between Maubeuge and Mezieres have broken down and that only the Mons line is working. The Allies are reported to have re-taken Ostend.

Commercial.

Tea Trade of Japan.

An improvement has been seen in Japan's tea trade with the United States, and it is understood that measures are about to be tried, which are calculated to improve the same trade with other countries. The export of tea to America at one time totally ceased because of the war, but business has lately been resumed, thanks to the possibility of drawing documentary bills, to the marked improvement in the American market, and to the appearance of would-be buyers in anticipation of an increased duty. The tea trade, of course, suffers like any other branch of foreign trade from certain difficulties of transportation and the rise of the insurance schedule. But, for geographical and international reasons, Japanese tea has lately acquired a more advantageous position than Ceylon or Chinese tea, and many merchants are in favour of taking this opportunity to extend the markets. Hence the various schemes devised by the Central Council of Tea Traders and other similar bodies. A novel scheme has been devised for extending the Japanese tea market in Russia and Belgium, and will soon be carried out. Comfort packages, each containing an ounce of Japanese tea, will be presented to the Russians and Belgians on the field. 10,000 packages will be divided evenly between the two armies. Their preparation will begin as soon as the tea intended for the San Francisco fair has been made. They will be sent either through the Foreign Office or directly to the Russian and Belgian armies. — *N. China Daily News.*

China's Silk Industry.

The Chinese Minister of the Navy has recently submitted a petition to the President, says the *Peking Gazette*, requesting that sums of money be advanced to the various Silk Industrial Institutes for the maintenance of this branch of industry, and the following is the text of it: "When I was in Shanghai, I was told by the members of the Chamber of Commerce there that on account of the European War the silk factories in Shanghai have suspended their works one after another; and that if so many labourers of these factories remain out of employment, no one can foretell the grave consequences which will follow. Moreover the Chief of the Silk Guild has submitted a petition requesting that the Government approach for a loan of 500,000 taels, to be made to the next six months, and that the redemption will be made by means of an increase of tax, etc. As the various factories have ceased to work, it is feared that the weaker labourers who have lost their jobs will have to experience starvation, while the stronger ones will become 'tufais' thus giving great hindrance to the maintenance of peace and order of the local places. The reports submitted by the said merchants must be true; and it therefore seems that the Government cannot refuse to render them assistance. If no proper measures be taken it is feared that the bad merchants will seize the opportunity to fatten themselves and frustrate all the good purposes of the Government. With regard to the proposals embodied in the petition of the said merchants, I submit that instructions be issued to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce ordering it to devise the best means to meet the situation. Thus the numerous labourers in Shanghai will not lose their occupation, and the livelihood of the hundreds of thousands of families, in Kiangnan, Anhui and Chekiang, where silk worms are raised, will be preserved. Then the people will receive great and substantial benefit. When I consulted with Chong Ju-cheng, Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai, and Yang Chen, Tacyin of Shanghai, both of them agreed that the question should be urgently attended to.

American Coal for Europe. Philadelphia is preparing to ship 100,000 tons of coal to Greece, consigned to foreign buyers, says the *Public Ledger*. Part of this big order, which it is understood in the coal trade was secured by the Consolidated

Coal Company and the Pechontas Fuel Company, will be supplied from the Virginia coal lands. In addition to the large sale of coal to Greece in this market, it became known yesterday that Messrs. J. H. Weaver & Co., of this city, have made a contract with the Navy Department, at Washington, for 200,000 tons of coal, mined exclusively in Pennsylvania, which will be shipped immediately from this port for the use of the American war vessels in the Mediterranean and Asiatic squadrons. Berwind-White and other big soft coal producing companies, it is also understood, are receiving "queries" from foreign sources. These big shipments of coal are regarded by coal operators only as preliminary to the enormous possibilities for the port of Philadelphia in the coal export boom that has been brought on by the European conflict. Other shipments are already moving from this port on actual foreign orders, and operators have announced at the mines that concerns are shipping by the hundreds of tons to Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries. These countries before the war bought annually \$55,000,000 of a total purchase of \$80,000,000 a year from England. Now they are turning to the United States, and the big companies are wondering whether they can keep the trade when peace is restored.

Navy's New Market.—In recent years very little coal for the navy has gone through the Philadelphia market, as but little Pennsylvania coal was taken. The contract awarded to Messrs. J. H. Weaver & Co. clearly shows the Pennsylvania coal is of the standard required by the Navy Department. Shippers here yesterday expressed considerable glee over the recognition by the Government of the merits of the Pennsylvania coal. All of this order will be supplied from mines in Cambria County. It is believed in local circles that the State has re-established permanent relations with the Navy Department in the matter of coal supplies. During the last year six vessels were chartered to take Pennsylvania coal to South American ports and three to Piræus, Greece. The European source of supply has been cut off by reason of the war, and recent despatches from London indicate that coal is not being exported from Wales except in small quantities to Italy. These conditions, it is pointed out, give special opportunities to Pennsylvania and the other coal producing States of the Atlantic coast to not only meet this new South American demand, but at the same time to establish for the producers and dealers of this section a permanent market for coal in other parts of the world.

September Rubber Returns. United Malacca.—9,032 lbs. Kuala Nal.—6,065 lbs. Malacca Plantations.—313,200 lbs.

Mergui.—3,418 lbs.; three months 6,010 lbs. Sembrong.—1,533 lbs.; two months 2,743 lbs. Kimanis.—2,164 lbs.; total to date 9 months (only four months tapping) 5,122 lbs.

U.S. Coal Output. The output of coal in the United States for 1913 was 570,048,125 net tons, more than double the coal production of 1900. Compared with the previous year, the output for 1913 shows an increase of 35,681,545 tons, nearly 7 p.c. The largest increase in production of bituminous coal was in Pennsylvania, where 11,915,729 tons was added to the output of 1912. West Virginia showed a gain of 4,522,295 tons, and Kentucky 3,123,070 tons.

Siam Commercial Bank. The three million shares of new capital (30,000 shares of 100 each) which the Siam Commercial Bank, Ltd., decided to raise, in accordance with the special resolution recently passed, has now been fully subscribed. In all 20,521 shares have been taken up by old shareholders, and the balance of 9,079 shares has been taken up by 85 new shareholders. Up to the present only the first call of 25 per cent. has been made.

The Establishment of a Chinese Salt Bank. The Government is planning to establish a bank for the purpose of depositing proceeds from the salt gabelle. The Ministry of

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Vœux Road. (Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED
£11,000,000.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s, and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."
One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

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THROUGH INDIA AND BURMAH WITH PEN AND BRUSH, by A. Hugh Fisher.....	10.00
ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF JAMES TOE, by J. J. Young.....	3.00
THE LIFE OR LEGEND OF GAUDAMA, by the Right Rev P. Bigandet.....	6.00
CHANGING CHINA, by Lord W. Gaseoyne Cecil.....	5.50
WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA, by Katharine A. Carl.....	6.00
TWO YEARS IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY, by the Princess der Ling.....	6.00
AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS, by Dr. Wu Ting Fang.....	6.00
THE LOST TRIBES, by George A. Birmingham.....	1.75
THE HOUSE OF MAMMON, by Fred M. White.....	1.75
THE CRACKS WOMAN, by Carleton Dawe.....	1.75
THE WHIP, by Richard Parker.....	1.75
LETTERS TO CAROLINE, by Elinor Glyn.....	1.75
LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND, by Florence Ward.....	1.75
LALAGE'S LOVERS, by George A. Birmingham.....	1.50
THE RED WALL, by Frank Savile.....	1.50

Finance has been ordered to draw up a set of regulations for the said bank. A few days ago, Mr. Chang Chen-fang submitted a memorandum to the President, suggesting the details for the establishment of the said bank and his suggestion is said to have received the strong endorsement of the President. It is said that Mr. Chang Chen-fang will be appointed President of the said bank. — *Peking Gazette.*

London Stock Exchange Loans. Yesterday morning, states the *Financial* of September 10, at a meeting of the principal City bankers who do business with the Stock Exchange firms it was decided that the rate on loans to members should be reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. until further notice. Of course, there is no official mid-September account in being, that fixed for the 14th inst. having been automatically cancelled by the continued closure of the Stock Exchange. But money is still needed, and the present concession made by the bank is greatly appreciated. It will be remembered that under the moratorium the maximum rate of interest chargeable is 6 per cent., so that it is all the more encouraging and significant of the better position of the financial world that the reduction to 5 per cent. on House loans should have been decided on voluntarily. That there is now a superabundance of money in the banks was clearly proved last week, when the rates on deposits in the banks were reduced by 1 per cent., both at call and notice. So that if the reduction of interest on loans to the Stock Exchange does not cause any great surprise, it is no less welcome, as providing an

earnest of still better things to come. It is stated that the majority of deals which are now being put through privately are for the closing of speculative accounts, so that as time goes on the position should be gradually relieved, and relief in many specific cases is imperative before the Stock Exchange can be reopened with safety.

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

Armed Merchantmen and 100 Trawlers.

The monthly navy list published by Admiralty authority has been issued for September. This list, which exercises the Amphion from the list of vessels in commission (though it includes both the *Speedy* and the *Pathfinder*), includes a list of merchant vessels commissioned as His Majesty's ships, as follows:—*Albatross*, *Anglia*, *Aquitania*, *Armada*, *Castro*, *Cambria*, *Carmania*, *Caronia*, *Empress of Asia*, *Empress of Britain*, *Empress of Japan*, *Empress of Russia*, *Engadine*, *Himalaya*, *Kinfauns Castle*, *Macedonia*, *Mairi*, *Mantua*, *Marjona*, *Oceanic*, *Oasis*, *Otranto*, *Riviera*, *Scotia*, *Tara*, *Venetia*, and *Victorian*. Both the *Agincourt* and *Erin* new battleships built for Turkey but requisitioned by the British Government, figure in the new list, which further includes the names of upwards of one hundred trawlers which had been commissioned up to August 18.—*Globe.*

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A SALE OF WORK in aid of Local Charities for children and the Prince of Wales' Fund will be held in the Grounds of Government House (by kind permission of His Excellency the Governor) on Saturday, 31st October, from 2 to 6 p.m. ENTRANCE ONLY at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road. Prices of Admission: Adults 30 cts. Children 10 cts. All Members and Associates free. "Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS." Toys and Fancy Articles. Laces, Sweets, Tea. NO CHITS TAKEN.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR On Saturday 24th October, 1914, and following days, Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Jerseys, Babies' Robes, In a large variety of style.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR! A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls, Dainty Chocolates, and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.

A Visit to the Convent during the Bazaar will afford a rare opportunity of getting an insight into the educational value of the Industrial Section of the School, wherein the technical training of hundreds of orphan girls is being conducted from day to day.

AMERICAN DENTIST

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokyo.

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Telephone 62.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. (one way).
11.00 P.M. (both ways).
Every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.	
7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS at 10 Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 10 Week Days.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
At the Victoria Hotel.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T/T 1/8 5/8	T/T Marks Nom.
Demand 1/8 11/16	Demand Germany 2.15
30 d/s 1/8 1/2	T/T France 2.15
60 d/s 1/8 13/16	Demand Paris 2.15
4 m/s 1/8 1/2	On Haiphong Nom.
T/T Shanghai 76 1/4	On Saigon 89 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight	Buying.
T/T Singapore 73 1/4	4 m/s. L/C 1.9 1/4
T/T Japan 85 1/4	4 m/s. D/P 1.9 1/4
T/T India 130	6 m/s. L/C 1.9 1/4
Demand India 130 1/4	30 d/s. Sney & M. 19 1/4
T/T B. m/s 130 1/4	30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/4
Demand Bombay 130 1/4	4 m/s. Marks 2.26
T/T Calcutta 130 1/4	4 m/s. France 2.31
Demand Calcutta 130 1/4	Gold Leaf per tael \$59.10
Demand Manila 85	Sovereign 11.40
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 4 1/4	Bar Silver, ready forward 22 13/16
Demand New York 4 1/4	
T/T Java 104 3/4	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces \$19 1/4	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$14
Chinese...10 " " \$20 1/4	Hongkong 10 " " \$14 1/4

BANKS

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Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Singapore.
Kobe.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,080,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

YOKOHAMA THE LIMITED BANK.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 13,250,000

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Branches	Agencies at
Amoy	Amoy
Canton	Canton
Calcutta	Calcutta
Chongchun	Chongchun
Dairen	Dairen
Hankow	Hankow
Hongkong	Hongkong
Kobe	Kobe
London	London
Lyons	Lyons
Manila	Manila
Peking	Peking
San Francisco	San Francisco
Shanghai	Shanghai
Singapore	Singapore
Tientsin	Tientsin
Yokohama	Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Proprietors£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OR
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1903

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,000,000

Proprietors\$15,000,000

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

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Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed "1,125,000
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Reserve Fund465,000

BANKERS:

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Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 14

Malwa, New\$3,300 per p.

Malwa, Old\$300

Patna, New9,325 per cba

Patna, Old9,200

Benares, New9,050

Benares, Old8,825

THE ALEXANDRA OAF

Cannot be beaten, if Equal

For Bread, Cakes, Confection and meals with Wines & Liquor

